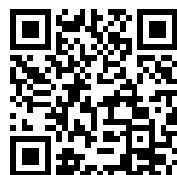


---

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google<sup>TM</sup> books

<https://books.google.com>





Lanark  
4<sup>o</sup> 15











**SELECT VIEWS**  
**OF**  
**GLASGOW AND ITS ENVIRONS.**







FRONTISPIECE.



VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CHOIR  
OF THE CATHEDRAL OF GLASGOW,

AS IT APPEARED BEFORE THE ERECTION OF THE PEWS

AND GALLERIES WHICH HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED.

FOR MODERN ACCOMMODATION.

**SELECT VIEWS**  
**OF**  
**GLASGOW AND ITS ENVIRONS;**

**ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SWAN,**  
**FROM**  
**DRAWINGS BY MR. J. FLEMING AND MR. J. KNOX;**

**WITH**  
**HISTORICAL & DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATIONS,**  
**AND AN**  
**INTRODUCTORY SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS OF THE CITY,**

**BY**  
**J. M. LEIGHTON, Esq.**

---

"I'll view the manners of the town,  
"Peruse the traders, gaze upon the buildings,  
"And wander up and down to view the city."  
*Shakespeare.*

---

**GLASGOW:**  
**PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH SWAN, ENGRAVER;**  
**AND MOON, BOYS, & GRAVES, LONDON,**  
**PRINTSELLERS TO THE KING.**

---

**1829.**



TO THE  
**HONOURABLE WILLIAM HAMILTON,**  
LATE  
LORD PROVOST OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW,  
THIS SERIES  
OF  
**SELECT VIEWS**  
OF  
HIS NATIVE CITY AND ENVIRONS,  
IS, WITH PERMISSION, RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED  
BY HIS LORDSHIP'S  
OBLIGED AND MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,  
JOSEPH SWAN.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
Introductory Sketch of the Progress of Glasgow,.....	13
<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: normal; font-size: small;">Historical and Descriptive Illustrations, viz.</div>	
Glasgow, from Knox's Monument, .....	55
Royal Infirmary, Barony Church, &c., .....	62
Archiepiscopal Palace, .....	68
The Cathedral, .....	83
Crypt of the Cathedral, .....	93
Choir of the Cathedral, .....	101
University Buildings, .....	103
Hunterian Museum, .....	118
Town Hall, Exchange, &c., .....	122
Trongate and Argyle-Street, .....	126
Glasgow, from the Green, .....	134
Jail, Public Offices, &c., .....	138
The Old Bridge, .....	145
The Bridgegate, .....	148
Carlton Place, Broomielaw Bridge, &c., .....	153
Gorbals, Chapel, &c., .....	157
Clyde-Street, Town's Hospital, and Catholic Chapel, .....	161
Glasgow, from Farm of Shiels, .....	165
Broomielaw Bridge, Carlton Place, &c., .....	167
Broomielaw Quay, .....	169
Port-Dundas, Forth and Clyde Navigation, &c., .....	179



	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>Lunatic Asylum,</b> .....	<b>186</b>
<b>Blythswood Place, St. Vincent-Street, &amp;c.,</b> .....	<b>190</b>
<b>Glasgow, from Arns Well,</b> .....	<b>191</b>
<b>Buchanan-Street, St. George's Church, &amp;c.,</b> .....	<b>195</b>
<b>Theatre, Royal Bank, &amp;c.,</b> .....	<b>199</b>
<b>George's Square,</b> .....	<b>203</b>
<b>Assembly Rooms,</b> .....	<b>206</b>
<b>Trades' Hall Buildings,</b> .....	<b>210</b>
<b>St. David's Church,</b> .....	<b>214</b>
<b>Glasgow, from Little Govan,</b> .....	<b>217</b>

# LIST OF THE PLATES

IN THE

## ORDER IN WHICH THEY ARE INSERTED IN THIS EDITION.

---

1. Interior of the Choir of the Cathedral. ( <i>To face the Title.</i> )	
2. Glasgow, from Knox's Monument,.....to face page	55
3. Infirmary, Barony Church, &c. from Kirk-Street,.....	62
4. Archbishopal Palace and Cathedral, as they stood in the year 1790,.....	68
5. Cathedral, Infirmary, &c. from File Mills,.....	83
6. Crypt under the Cathedral, from the West end,.....	93
7. College, High-Street, &c. from opposite head of Vennal,...	103
8. Hunterian Museum, &c. from the West,.....	118
9. Hunterian Museum, Library, and Common Hall, from the Garden, .....	ib.
10. Town Hall, Exchange, &c. from the West,.....	122
11. Trongate and Argyle-Street, from the foot of Nelson- Street, .....	126
12. Glasgow, from beyond the Humane Society House,.....	134
13. Public Offices, Jail, &c. from the foot of Charlotte-Street,	138
14. Old Bridge, from the South Bank,.....	145
15. Bridgegate, from the West,.....	146
16. Carlton Place, from Clyde-Street,.....	153
17. Gorbals, Chapel, &c. from the South,.....	157
18. Catholic Chapel, &c. from Clyde Terrace,.....	161

19. Glasgow, from the Farm of Shiels,.....to face page	165
20. Broomielaw Bridge, Carlton Place, Clyde-Street, &c. from Wood Lane,.....	167
21. Broomielaw, Shipping, &c. from the South side of the River,	169
22. Port-Dundas, from Garnet Hill, .....	179
23. Lunatic Asylum, from Bell's Park, .....	186
24. Blythswood Place, &c. from the South side of Blythswood Hill, .....	190
25. Glasgow, from Arns Well,.....	191
26. Buchanan-Street, St. George's Church, &c., .....	195
27. Theatre, and Royal Bank,.....	199
28. George's Square, from the East corner,.....	203
29. Assembly Rooms, &c. from the West, .....	206
30. Trades' Hall, and Glassford-Street,.....	210
31. St. David's Church, and Ingram-Street, from Canon-Street,	214
32. Glasgow, from Little Govan,.....	217

**INTRODUCTORY SKETCH**  
**OF**  
**THE PROGRESS OF GLASGOW.**



# INTRODUCTORY SKETCH

OF

## THE PROGRESS OF GLASGOW.

---

THE city of Glasgow, one of the largest commercial and manufacturing cities in the empire, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the River Clyde, in the Lower Ward of the County of Lanark; and is said, with its various suburbs, to cover about seven hundred acres of ground. The Observatory, distant about a mile to the north-west of the city, as determined by the late Mr. John Cross, is in west longitude  $4^{\circ} 15' 51''$ , and north latitude  $55^{\circ} 52' 10''$ . The name of Glasgow has received various derivations, but of these, one or two only deserve any notice. According to some, its derivation is from *Glas*, (*British*,) signifying green, and *coed*—wood; therefore,



*Glascoed*—the greenwood; “and this conjecture,” says Wade, “is supported by the unquestioned early existence of a forest, subsequently denominated the Bishop’s.” But Wade, or whoever raised this conjecture, ought to have known, that in all dialects of the Celtic, where a combined name is formed of a substantive and an adjective, the adjective is never placed first; it is invariably placed last. Had this been the origin of the name, it would have been *Coedglas*.\* This fact alone is decisive of his derivation. Others explain it from the Celtic words, *Eaglais*—a church, and *dhu*—black; therefore, *Eglaisdhu*, or *Eglasghu*—the black church, or kirk of Black Friars. Unfortunately, however, for this hypothesis, it is certain, that there were no establishments of Black Friars in Scotland till the thirteenth century, a period long after Glasgow had received its name. Another derivation is from *Claisdhu*—a dark ravine. We know that the ancient village or hamlet of Glasgow, was situated to the north of the principal part of the present city, on

---

\* The same observation applies to the derivation from words signifying Grey hound, and Grey smith, alluded to by the Rev. Dr. Jamieson. —See Illustrations of Slezzer’s *Theatrum Scoticum*, p. 25.

the banks of the Molindinar Burn, where it runs through a deep hollow or ravine, formerly overhung with wood. It is possible, the name may have been hence derived. \*

The early history of this city, like that of many other places, is buried in an obscurity which the most careful and diligent research has been able but in a small degree either to enlighten or remove. Of its origin, therefore, or first struggles into existence, little is known; and even of the few facts tradition has handed down, many are at best problematical. It does not appear that there was any town or village here previous to the arrival of the Romans; and it is certain, that although one of their principal roads was carried along the north bank of the Clyde, and that, in this neighbourhood, a branch went from it to Paisley, that enterprising people had no station at Glasgow. Although, however, it cannot be now ascertained when the village was first begun to be built, it may be presumed, that one was in

---

\* *Glasgow* appears not to have been the original name of the city. *Joceline*, who wrote in the thirteenth century, says the old name was *Cathures*. When, or upon what occasion, the name was changed, is not known; but it must have been long previous to *Joceline's* time.

existence before the middle of the sixth century, rather more than a hundred years after the departure of the Romans from Britain. It has been said, that during this century, about the year 560, a Bishoprick was founded at Glasgow, by St. Mungo Kentigern, whose name has been handed down, in many parts of Scotland, with grateful recollection ; and to whom the Cathedral, as well as various other churches and chapels, was afterwards dedicated. This statement is more than doubtful. That Kentigern founded a church at the village, need hardly be disputed ; but the assertion that he founded a Bishoprick, shows considerable want of knowledge of the people among whom, and the times in which he lived.

The benign influence of Christianity had, no doubt, been felt in Scotland in the third century ; but it was long after the period of St. Kentigern, ere the church in this kingdom assumed the form which it had attained previous to the Reformation. Religious houses, in these early times, were to be found in many different parts of the country, inhabited by Culdees or Monks, under the superintendence of an Abbot or Superior. In these houses, a Presbyter or Bishop, having rather more of the primitive character than those who

afterwards possessed the title, generally resided, who performed the various functions of his office, independent of the Abbot, or brethren of the house ; but in no instance had any specific diocese been established or assigned to a Bishop, till a much later period than that of St. Kentigern. Neither is there any evidence of his having resided in this neighbourhood for any length of time. Indeed, it is on the contrary certain, that he fixed his residence at Dumbarton, under the protection of Marken, the king of the Strathcluyde Britons. From the wrath of that king, who, it appears, envied his influence over the simple people among whom he lived, he was afterwards obliged to fly into Wales ; but he was subsequently recalled to the scene of his former usefulness, by Rederich, surnamed the Bountiful, the successor of his persecutor Marken. The religious labours of this good man, hallowed his memory among the inhabitants of Strathcluyde ; and hence they seem to have been afterwards induced to consider him as the founder of the diocese of Glasgow.

Of the state of Glasgow for upwards of five hundred years after the death of Kentigern, nothing whatever is known ; but as the whole country of the Strathcluyde Britons was alter-

nately a prey to the Picts, Scots, Saxons, and Danes, by which the inhabitants were not only prevented from making any improvement, but were even reduced to a state of greater barbarism than at the departure of the Romans, it is natural to presume, that Glasgow made no advance in civilization, and received but little increase of inhabitants.

The piety of one individual, however, laid the foundation of future improvement. David, Prince of Cumbria, who, both before and after his accession to the Scottish crown, exhibited much zeal for the advancement of the Christian religion, and a desire for the improvement of his people, instituted an inquiry into the state of the revenues of the Church of Glasgow,—founded the Bishoprick,—appointed his Chaplain, John Achaius, to the See,—confirmed to the Church the lands which appeared to have formerly belonged to it,—and afterwards, on his succeeding his brother in the kingdom, bestowed upon it many new donations. At this time the Church was an old wooden erection, greatly gone into decay. Part of it was afterwards rebuilt and adorned by Bishop Achaius; and in 1136, it was solemnly consecrated in presence of the king, who conferred on it the

lands of Perdeyc, now Partick. By this prelate, the diocese was divided into two archdeaconries, and various offices and prebends were established. There can be no doubt that at this period, and even afterwards, the Gaelic language was still spoken in Glasgow and its neighbourhood; although, from the influx of Saxon inhabitants, it might now probably be giving way before the Saxon language, which has for so long a period entirely supplanted it. The mixed nature of the inhabitants shortly after this, in 1164, is very distinctly pointed out in a Charter of King Malcolm IV., preserved by Gibson,\* which is addressed to all Justiciaries, Barons, Sheriffs, and their attendants, *Normans, Saxons, Scots, Welsh, and Gallowaymen*, and all the parishioners of the Church of St. Kentigern at Glasgow.

The residence of the bishop, the dignified clergymen connected with the Cathedral, and their numerous servants, together with the additional wealth brought into the town, arising from the revenues of an extensive diocese, and from the various offices these dignitaries individually held,

---

\* History of Glasgow, p. 267.



would naturally tend to increase the inhabitants,—would add to their wealth, and introduce, to a certain extent, traffic among them: accordingly, we find Glasgow was now thought worthy of receiving a Charter from King William, surnamed the Lion, by which it was erected into a Royal Burgh, and liberty granted to hold a fair for eight days annually. Additions were at this time made to the Cathedral, which, as well as the original building by Bishop Achaius, could hardly fail to benefit the inhabitants. In 1176, a farther privilege was granted by King William,—that of holding weekly markets in the city; and we are told by Chalmers, that “even Glasgow was noted in this age for its malt kilns.” \*

The seed of that mercantile spirit, which has since produced so rich a crop, seems to have been as yet but very partially sown; but the inhabitants of Glasgow had even now begun to be desirous of extending their limited traffic beyond their own city. In their first attempts, however, they were opposed by the worthy burgesses of Dumbarton, who attempted to prevent their buying or selling

---

\* Caledonia, vol. I. p. 788.

in that shire ; but, in 1242, during the reign of Alexander II., the burgesses of Glasgow and *men* of the bishop were enabled to trade in Lennox, Argyle, and Scotland, as freely as the burgesses of Dumbarton.\* After Alexander II. had quelled the rebellion which had arisen about this period among his subjects in Galloway, some Irish auxiliaries, who had come over to the assistance of the insurgents, attempted to make their escape to Ireland, by the Clyde, but were put to death by the citizens of Glasgow.† In 1268, the city appears to have been governed by a provost and bailies, who held courts, transferred property, and were possessed of a common seal, distinct from the one made use of by the bishop and chapter.‡ About the year 1270, a Monastery of Dominican or Black Friars, was established by the bishop and chapter ; and in 1392, a mint-

\* Chart. Glas. fol. 167.

† Fordun, lib. ix. c. xlviii.

‡ According to Barbour, Robert Bruce made a short stay in Glasgow, and received an addition to his small force, on his journey from Dumfries to Scoone, where he was crowned :—

The Lord the Bruce to Glaskow raid,  
And send about hym, quhill he haid  
Off his freyns a gret menyhe.

*Barbour's Bruce*, vol. 1. p. 40.

house was erected, and coins struck, a circumstance which tends to show the progress of the city. During the years 1350, 1380, and 1381, the plague raged in Glasgow with great severity; and for a time these serious visitations must have prevented the progressive increase of the population.

Bishop Cameron, a very magnificent prelate, after his accession to the See, erected several new prebends; and in 1435, he compelled all the members of his chapter to erect houses in the city, in which they should constantly reside, while they officiated by vicars at their several parishes. In 1450, the University was erected; in 1476, a Monastery of Franciscan or Grey Friars, was established; and in 1491, the See of Glasgow was erected into an Archbishoprick, having for suffragans, the Bishops of Dunkeld, Dumblane, Galloway, and Argyle. These various circumstances, and particularly the institution of the University, was of considerable benefit to the town; not only increasing the number of wealthy inhabitants, but the resort of strangers, and even of the nobility.

Accordingly, we find, that during the course of this century, the Collegiate Church, dedicated to

the Virgin Mary, and several chapels and hospitals were built and liberally endowed; and that the city had begun to spread from its ancient site near the Cathedral, down towards the river, along the Trongate and the Gallowgate. Whilst, however, the population and wealth of the city were thus increased, its civil liberty was unhappily in a great measure destroyed. Bishop Turnbull had the address, in 1450, to get the city, with the Bishop's Forest, erected into a regality in his favour, by which the powers and privileges of the citizens, as members of a royal burgh, were taken from them, and transferred entirely to the bishop.

During the course of the sixteenth century, the city appears to have been slowly increasing in population and extent, though but little in commerce or manufactures. Indeed, the Reformation, which was now in progress, and which was completed in the course of this century, appears to have sufficiently occupied all the energies of the people, and allowed little time for any new projects for extending the fishing, commerce, or manufactures they possessed. What the manufactures of Glasgow were in early times, would not now be easy to determine; probably little else than woollen or linen cloths, for the use of the

inhabitants; but though these might increase as the inhabitants increased, they were not carried to any great extent. It is said there was a considerable manufacture of Glasgow plaids, which were chiefly sold in Edinburgh; but how early this was carried on is not known. A Mr. William Elphinston is stated to have been the first promoter of commerce in Glasgow, so early as 1420; in all probability the commerce which he promoted, was merely the curing and exporting of salmon caught in the river. But about 1548, there is evidence that Glasgow had made some attempts at foreign commerce; for Henry the VIII. of England, having made complaints, that several ships belonging to his subjects had been taken and robbed by vessels belonging to Scotland, an Order of Council was issued, discharging such captures for the future, and, among other places, the city of Glasgow is there mentioned. The town council, in 1559, nominated the bailies, who had from the time of Bishop Turnbull's grant been appointed by the bishops; but this power they were not able freely to exercise till after the Revolution.

The seventeenth century was a period of much misery to the inhabitants of Glasgow, and had a

spirit of enterprise not begun to pervade them; the city might have been irretrievably injured. In 1603, the plague raged with great fury; and in 1649, this awful scourge again made its appearance, accompanied by a very grievous famine. In July 1652, a dreadful fire broke out, which burned down about one-third of the city; the loss caused by which was estimated at £100,000 sterling, a sum more than the inhabitants could have sustained had they not received assistance: and in 1677, a second conflagration took place, destroying 130 houses and shops, and utterly ruining many families. In addition to these calamities, the inhabitants of Glasgow were not mere spectators during the civil war in the reign of Charles I.; she was visited by Cromwell during his Protectorate; and from the restoration of Charles II. until the Revolution in 1688, the inhabitants, who were chiefly Covenanters, suffered much persecution,—numbers being severely fined, others imprisoned, and many put to death, for refusing to conform to Episcopacy. And, as if to crown these repeated misfortunes, the citizens of Glasgow, who had been large contributors to the unhappy Darien Expedition, suffered seriously on its failure,—many of the most eminent being

ruined. Notwithstanding all, however, Glasgow made a regular and steady advance during this period. Between 1630 and 1660, the inhabitants paid great attention to inland commerce. Principal Baillie informs us, that the increase of the city from this source was exceedingly great. The exportation of salmon and of herrings was continued and increased. In the war between Britain and Holland, during the reign of Charles II., a privateer was fitted out, called the *Lyon of Glasgow*; she is stated to have been sixty tons burden, or thereby, and to have had on board five pieces of ordnance, thirty-two muskets, twelve half-pikes, eighteen pole-axes, thirty swords, and three barrels of gunpowder, with provisions for six months, and sixty-six hands, officers included.

About this time, one of the most enterprising merchants was Walter Gibson, who exported large cargoes of herrings to France, and got returns in brandy and salt. He is said to have been the first who imported iron into Clyde from Stockholm. In 1674, Sir George Maxwell of Pollok, Bart., and others, entered into an extensive fish-curing and soap-making concern. Sugar-houses, tan-works, and breweries, were erected about the period of the Restoration. The public buildings

erected during this century, clearly evince the improvements which had been made. In 1603 the Tolbooth was erected; in 1622 the Blackfriar's Church; the Town Hall in 1636; Hutchesons' Hospital in 1641; and the Merchants' Hall in 1651. Indeed, so important had the two classes of merchants and tradesmen now become, that differences had arisen between them respecting precedence. These were, in 1604, referred to arbitration, and the decret pronounced, which was afterwards confirmed by the King and Parliament, has been since termed the Letter of Guildry. In 1636, a Royal Charter was obtained, appointing a water bailie, and empowering him to exercise a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction, from the bridge to the Clough at the mouth of the river. In 1647, the town, the Trades' House, and Hutchesons' Hospital purchased the lands and barony of Gorbals. In 1652, the town acquired the lands, lordship, and barony of Provan. And in 1662, the village of Newark and some adjoining land was purchased, on which the town of Port-Glasgow was afterwards erected, and the first dry or graving-dock Scotland ever possessed, constructed. These various circumstances show very distinctly the increased wealth, and gradual



improvement of the city during the seventeenth century; and that, notwithstanding the almost periodical calamities with which the city seems throughout that period to have been visited, its advancement was progressive.

Previous, however, to the Union in 1707, the foreign trade of Glasgow was principally confined to Holland and France; and indeed it was from that important era alone that the commerce of our city may be said really to have had its rise. The English colonies were then opened to the Scotch; and the merchants of Glasgow availing themselves of the circumstance, engaged extensively in trade with Virginia and Maryland, and very soon rendered the city a market for tobacco, and the chief medium through which the farmers-general of France received their supplies of that article. To so great an extent was this afterwards carried, that for several years previous to 1770, the annual imports of tobacco into the Clyde, were from 35,000 to 45,000 hogsheads. This trade with America seems to have acted as a strong impulse on the inhabitants in favour of the cultivation of manufactures. The making of white linens was introduced in 1725; the workmen having been brought originally from Holland.

Printed linens and cottons were begun in 1738 ; though handkerchiefs were not printed till 1754. Ironmongery goods were first made for exportation about 1732 ; and about the year 1740, a large tan-work company was established, who carried to considerable extent the tanning of leather, making of shoes, and of saddlery for exportation. Inkle weaving was commenced about 1732, threads in 1731, stockings woven in the frame in 1740, and lawns in 1742. These manufactures gradually increased in extent, and continued to be the staple produce of the city till 1785.

The war between Great Britain and her American colonies, gave for a time a serious shock to the commerce and manufactures of Glasgow. During its continuance, the foreign trade, and consequently the manufactures depending on it, were in a considerable degree suspended ; and at the termination of the war, the monopoly of the tobacco trade, of which our merchants had engaged so large a share, was at an end, as other countries could now trade with the United States, and import for themselves. Many merchants were in consequence ruined. The spirit of enterprise, however, which had been excited was not to be crushed. Other sources of commerce were sought

out,—the West India trade began to be more cultivated,—and greater attention was paid to the encouragement of manufactures.

To no circumstances may the wealth and present importance of Glasgow be more truly attributed than to the invaluable inventions of Arkwright in machinery for spinning cotton, and the improvements of Watt on the steam engine. These great discoveries have opened up a source of wealth to the whole empire;—and no city has more fully availed itself of this than our own. Previous to 1784, the cotton manufacture had been chiefly confined to goods of a coarse description. After that period, goods of a finer and lighter texture, under the name of muslins, began to be made; and from that time forward, these have been the staple manufacture. Cotton-mills were at this time first erected in the neighbourhood,—and dyeing of Turkey-red was commenced.

It is impossible, in a sketch of the progress of the city, necessarily so short as this, to enter into a detailed account of the rapid advances which have been made since the period above alluded to, in the extension of commerce, and the cultivation or introduction of almost every branch of manufactures. It will be sufficient, in order to contrast

with our previous details, shortly to show the extent to which they have within these few years arisen.

It cannot be disputed, that the local position of Glasgow has been an important cause of her advancement to her present high situation as a mercantile and manufacturing city. Situated near one of the most extensive and richest coal and mineral fields in the kingdom, with which it has communication by the Monkland Canal ; connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the Clyde, and with the North Sea and German Ocean, by the Forth and Clyde Navigation, its local advantages are peculiarly great. But it is equally obvious, that without an enterprising and industrious population, ready to improve and take the benefit of these, our city could never have been the mart of commerce, the centre of manufactures, which it has become. During the early part of last century, many efforts had been made to open up, though without much effect, a commercial connection with the West Indies. The stop, however, which was put to the trade with Virginia by the American war, obliged the Glasgow merchants to engage their capital in other pursuits ; accordingly, attempts were made, and, since the year 1775, this

trade has gone on yearly increasing. In that year the imports into the Clyde were as follows: sugar, 4621 hogsheads and 691 tierces; rum, 1154 puncheons and 198 hogsheads; cotton, 503 bags. This trade has now become extensive and of great importance. The merchants of Glasgow have since opened up, or improved, many other sources of foreign commerce; and indeed it would be difficult to say what quarter of the world her ships do not now visit. Since America became a separate nation, her trade has been again cultivated; and it, together with that to Canada and Nova Scotia, have become valuable. In the spring of 1816, the first ship which sailed direct from Scotland to the East Indies, was dispatched to Calcutta by Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Since then, a number of Glasgow merchants have engaged in the trade to India and Australasia. An extensive trade is likewise carried on with the continent of Europe: and establishments have been formed in Brazil, and the different independent states of South America. But it would be endless to attempt an enumeration of all the countries with which the merchants of Glasgow have formed connections, or where they have establishments: they are to be found in every

foreign market where British goods can be sold,—or whence any produce can be imported, which the necessity or luxury of the British people may require.

The cotton may be said to be the staple manufacture of Glasgow. Since its introduction it has become very important; the manufacturers not only supplying their own export merchants, but having formed extensive connections with London, and other parts of England, and also with the Continent. In 1818, there were fifty-four mills for spinning cotton, containing 600,000 spindles, belonging to Glasgow, situated either in the city or country adjacent. Since then, the number has increased to 737,500 spindles. In 1825, there were in the city or neighbourhood fifty-four power loom factories, of which thirty were in full operation, and twenty partly filled with machinery. The gross number of power looms then working amounted to 7400, producing about 37,000 pieces weekly, or 1,924,000 pieces, containing 48,100,000 yards, annually. The number of hand looms employed by Glasgow manufacturers, was calculated, in 1819, at 32,000, but of these only 18,537 were situated in Glasgow or its neighbourhood, the rest being in different small towns around the

country. The manufacture of Bandana handkerchiefs was established by Messrs. Monteith, Bogle, & Co. in 1802. This trade is still confined to Glasgow, and has become valuable. There are, at present, thirty-eight calico printing establishments in Glasgow and its vicinity, in which Britannias, black and purple shawls of various widths, handkerchiefs of various sizes and patterns, and garments are printed. The excise duties paid on printed goods, for the year ending July 1825, was £380,421 0s. 10d. For dressing, upmaking, and finishing of cotton goods, there were, in 1825, twelve calender houses, containing thirty-two calenders worked by steam, and twenty lapping houses. It has been calculated, these are capable of calendering in a day 296,000 yards, and of dressing 530,000 yards.

Cotton goods are, however, not the only manufactures carried on in Glasgow. The construction of steam engines, from the number employed in manufactures and steam-boat navigation, is very considerable; and there is a large demand from other parts of the kingdom. In April 1825, there were employed in the city and suburbs three hundred and ten steam engines, aggregating 6406 horse power. Sixteen brass foundries are carried

on, in one of which the casting of tower and turret bells is executed with skill and success. The flour mills belonging to the Incorporation of Bakers, are considered the most complete in the kingdom. They contain nineteen pair of stones moved by water, and six moved by steam; by which 65,000 quarters of wheat can with ease be ground annually. In 1815, 98,000 bolls of wheat were manufactured into flour. Glasgow possesses twenty-two iron foundries, besides the various large establishments for the construction of cotton, flax, and wool machinery.

The chemical manufactories of Glasgow are extensive, and worthy of most particular description. We regret we can do little more than notice them. The works of Messrs. Charles Tennant & Co. are considered the largest in the world, and cover many acres of ground. About 1000 large carboys of concentrated sulphuric acid are manufactured weekly, besides a corresponding quantity of oxymuriate of lime or bleaching powder, crystals of soda, and soaps. There are several other similar establishments, though on a smaller scale, which together manufacture a supply of chemical products, adequate not only to the bleaching and dyeing manufactories of Scotland, but capable of



supplying the paper manufacturers of London, and many of the calico printers in Lancashire. The works of Mr. Charles Mackintosh are celebrated for cudbear of the finest quality, made from lichens gathered in great quantities in Sardinia, Sweden, and Norway; his crystals and prussiate of potassa are unrivalled for their beauty and purity, and his Prussian blue cannot be excelled. The chemical works of Messrs. Turnbull & Ramsay are famous for the manufacture of pyroligneous acid of the finest quality, and for superb crystals of bichromate of potassa, used for dyeing the brilliant chrome yellow on calicoes. At a little distance from the city are several large chemical manufactories, particularly those belonging to Mr. Mackintosh, at Hurlet, and at Campsie, where alum and copperas are prepared on a very extensive scale. There is also a similar manufactory carried on near Hurlet by Messrs. Wilson. There are twelve large distilleries in the city and suburbs, besides others on a smaller scale, and several breweries. The coal trade is carried on to a very great extent, and vast quantities are exported to the West Indies, and other parts of the world. The works erected for the purpose of supplying the city with gas-light, may be ranked among the chemical manufactories.

The company was incorporated in 1817. Under the direction of their ingenious engineer, Mr. J. B. Neilson, their works have attained unrivalled perfection. Upwards of sixty miles of pipes of different sizes have been laid down, for conducting the gas to the various public works, shops, warehouses, and street lamps, which are now entirely lighted in this manner. The Clyde was the first river in Europe on which steam-boats began to sail; and since their introduction in 1811, an immense number have been constructed by Glasgow engineers, some of them at great cost, and for various parts of the world.

It would be no less instructive than interesting, could we trace the progress of refinement among the inhabitants of Glasgow; were we able to bring before our view the barbarous people who in early times inhabited this part of the country, and to follow the gradual amelioration which the effluxion of time and circumstances insensibly produced among their descendants. Unfortunately this can be done but very partially. The same dark curtain which conceals from our view the early history of our city, prevents our becoming acquainted with the manners of the people who inhabited it.

We are not permitted to plunge into the vasty deep, to bring up drowned antiquity by the locks. All that we are able to present, therefore, on this subject, must necessarily be unsatisfactory. The residence of the Romans for several hundred years among the Britons, whom they had subjugated, must have considerably ameliorated the condition of that people, and laid the seeds of civilization among them. Their arts, their sciences, their refinements, nay, even their luxuries, would in some degree be communicated by the conquerors; for we know that it was the Roman policy to amalgamate with the empire, as far as circumstances would allow, the provinces they overran, and to improve and civilize the inhabitants. We are entitled, therefore, to presume, and history confirms it, that the Strathclyde Britons were, at the departure of the Romans, greatly above the inhabitants of the more northern parts of Scotland who had been but partially visited by the Roman arms. The introduction of Christianity in a simpler and far purer state than it afterwards assumed in Scotland, would naturally tend still farther to improve them, and soften their manners, by raising them from the degradation of Paganism, in which they had been sunk, and by the aboli-

tion of many inhuman and barbarous rites with which the Druid worship was accompanied.

Had the Strathcluyde Britons been able, when their conquerors, now become their protectors, withdrew their forces from Britain, to resist the incursions of their more barbarous neighbours, they would have continued to improve, and the advantages of civilized life might have been earlier developed in this part of the country. Unhappily, however, in becoming refined, they had also become enfeebled, and were unable to protect themselves from the Picts, who finally conquered and overran their country. This northern incursion, and the struggles that afterwards took place between the Scots and the Picts, which ended in the overthrow of the Pictish monarchy, not only prevented any farther progress among the Britons, but speedily brought them back, with the exception of their religion, to the state they had formerly been in. They could communicate nothing to their invaders, who despised their effeminacy; but by continued oppression, these could easily reduce a conquered people to their own level.

The Scots, Picts, and Britons, in this part of the country at least, as they were originally of one common stock, and spoke dialects of one common

language, would in time mingle together: the Scottish monarchy was established, including the districts they had previously severally possessed; and the whole people gradually began to acquire to a certain extent the habits and arts of civilized life. The temporary residence of some of the Scottish Kings in England; and the arrival of many Saxons, Normans, and Flemings, who at different periods settled in the country, all tended to the improvement of manners, and the introduction of such arts as were then known. The progress of refinement in Scotland was, however, very slow, and indeed at times can hardly be said to have been progressive. The continual wars in which she was involved with England; the long struggle she was obliged to make for her existence as a nation; and her poverty; were the obvious causes of this. It is unnecessary, however, to follow out these observations farther. Indeed, it would only be to lead us through the entire history of Scotland; for nothing can be said of the inhabitants of Glasgow in these early times, but what is known of the inhabitants of the whole kingdom.

That refinement made, as we have said, but slow progress, is fully proved by the state of the

people at the Reformation; and that the good people of Glasgow and its neighbourhood were nothing beyond the rest, appears from the destruction of the Abbeys of Paisley and Kilwinning. They seem to have been rude, fierce, and sanguinary in their disposition; and, indeed, it might not be very difficult to show, notwithstanding the blessings we now enjoy from it, both civil and religious, that the inhabitants of Scotland were deteriorated rather than improved by the Reformation, not only during its progress, but for some time after. The enmities which it engendered, the license which the people assumed, the riots, the attacks on churches and abbeys hitherto held sacred, and the feebleness of the government, could not fail to have an injurious influence on a rude, illiterate people. Indeed, all revolutions, civil or religious, may well be likened to the out-breaking of a great volcano, which throws its flood-tide of lava over the surrounding country, spreading ruin and devastation around. In time, no doubt, a deeper and richer soil may be presented on the surface of the lava, than that which had been destroyed; but the original out-bursting of the stream was not on this account the less destructive. One or two occurrences of the time

will be sufficient, clearly to show the dreadful state of manners. In 1587, William Cunningham, when going up the Wyndhead, with his son Umphra, and some other persons, abused Mr. Wemyss, the minister of the High Church; and afterwards, on coming down from church, the father and son attacked Mr. Wemyss with a "quhingear" and a "pistolet," called him a liar, and struck him on the neck and breast. Mr. Wemyss, for fear of his life, cast his gown over his arm, and drew his "quhingear" in his defence. The Cunninghams attempted to use their "pistolet," but were prevented by the parson of Renfrew, who, coming down the Rottenrow at the time, and seeing the scuffle, drew his "quhingear," and came to Mr. Wemyss' assistance. The two clergymen ultimately defeated the Cunninghams; but what are we to think of the people, when the ministers even of the reformed churches were obliged to go to worship armed with swords on the Sabbath? The other occurrence to which we have alluded, as illustrative of these times, is related by M'Ure, with his usual simplicity. A Protestant archbishop had been appointed to the See, Robert Montgomery, minister of Stirling. The king's choice, it would

appear, was not agreeable to the clergy of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. "However," says our unique historian, "there was a day appointed for his preaching in the High Church; the brethren, who opposed his entry, resolved to be beforehand with the bishop, and appointed to preach that very day, in the same church, the zealous good man, John Howie, minister of Cambuslang, who got into the pulpit some time before the bishop came to the church, and was begun the exercise; the bishop comes in with the king's warrant, directed to Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, provost of Glasgow, to get him peaceable possession of the pulpit in the church, which he thought his own cathedral. The magistrates of the town, and some of the most considerable of the burgesses, who were most affected to that way, accompanied the provost to the church, and upon that required Mr. Howie to break off his sermon, and make way for the bishop. Mr. Howie, who, it seems, thought he had a good title, as being regularly required to preach that day, demurred upon it, and charged the provost, in the name of God, to give no disturbance to the worship of God; but the provost being peremptor to have the king's order obeyed, and the bishop admitted to the



pulpit, a scuffle began in the church, where some blood was shed, and honest Mr. Howie was pulled out of the pulpit, and had the hair of his beard, which was long, very ill torn, and several of his teeth beaten out, to the great effusion of his blood, and the manifest danger of his life." Such transactions require no comment.

Many other highly characteristic circumstances have been collected by Dr. Cleland, illustrative of the state of manners at the close of the sixteenth century. Beadles were ordered to have staffs, for keeping quietness in the church; women were prohibited from sitting on the forms the men sat on, but either to sit "laigh," (on the ground it may be presumed,) or bring stools with them; "smoorers" of children were to make repentance two Sundays, clad in sackcloth, standing at the church door; the playing of bagpipes on Sunday was forbid; and the drum was ordered to go through the town, declaring that there should be no bickering or strife, either by old or young, nor any playing at games, golf, alley, bowls, &c. on Sabbath; persons were prohibited from going to "Ruglen" to see vain plays on the Sabbath; and the buying and selling of timber at the Broomielaw on that day, from sunrise till sunset, was also forbid. A great

number of other enactments by the Session appear, which we do not choose to quote; among the punishments for the contravention of which are the following:—six Sabbaths at the pillar, bare-foot and bare-legged, in sackcloth, and to be carted through the town; to be confined fifteen days, fed on bread and water, put on a cart one day, ducked in Clyde, and set in the jugs on Monday; eight days in the steeple, one day on the cockstool, and one day at the pillar; and a pulley was made on the bridge for the purpose of ducking, and a cart for carting the delinquents. The usual place where people were “steepled,” as it was called, was in the steeple of the Blackfriar’s Church. These various enactments either exhibit a very depraved and loose state of morals among the people, or much over-zeal and care on the part of the kirk-session. It is rather curious, that, with regard to one of the punishments, it was declared not to refer to honest men’s sons and daughters, but only to servants.

During this period, there does not appear to have been a very great distinction of rank among the burgesses. Wealth had not yet begun to flow on them in sufficient quantities, to create those marked differences which have since arisen. The

consequence of this was, that serious disputes and much strife had long subsisted between the merchants and the trades, as to precedency and interest in the government of the town, which at length ran so high, that, as M'Ure says, "it was like to end in the shedding of blood; for the trades rose in arms against the merchants." These disputes were at length, as we have already mentioned, arranged by arbitration, and their various rights and privileges amicably settled at the commencement of the seventeenth century. The Physicians and Surgeons formed one corporation with the Barbers, and it was not till the year 1720, that that learned body separated themselves from this connection.

In the course of the seventeenth century, the manners of our ancestors were certainly modified. They began to lose, in a great measure, the fierce and turbulent spirit they had exhibited during the progress, and for a considerable time after, the Reformation; but the elegancies of life were either not known or not cared for. The spirit of a stern and gloomy religion—for such it is impossible to deny early Presbyterianism was—pervaded all ranks; and the persecutions which the policy of the government, in the reigns of Charles II.

and James II., considered necessary against the people of Scotland—and against none were these more unfeelingly executed, than against the inhabitants of Glasgow—strengthened them in their religion, whilst they increased, in no small degree, its stern and uncompromising principles. By fines, proscriptions, and persecution, even unto death, numbers were rendered desperate; and all were taught to consider it as religion and virtue to exhibit manners the most ascetic, and to hold principles nearly as intolerant as those of their persecutors. During the previous Protectorate, there could be no improvement; for though tradition has attributed to the soldiers of Cromwell, the introduction of almost every thing known in Scotland, from the speaking of English to the making of shoes, they could communicate no improvement in manners. They may have learned the inhabitants of Glasgow to calender goods, but they could not learn them that which they had not themselves. This state of manners continued till near the middle of the last century. The people had become both moral and religious, but knew not to temper religion or morality with the graces or elegancies of cultivated life. The Revolution had relieved them from

persecution ; the Union had opened up to them sources of trade ; but their manners were still the same. Wealth had not yet shed its influence over them—nor had intercourse with strangers enlarged their knowledge of the world. Indeed, their chief characteristic had now become a careful and even parsimonious industry, which left little either of time or leisure for any thing but the business of life. The trade to Virginia which was prosecuted in the early part of last century, was confined to a few great merchants, and had little effect over the body of the citizens. The Virginia merchants held the other burgesses in great contempt, and seem to have lorded it over them with something of an iron hand. To such a degree did this mercantile aristocracy carry their pride and haughty demeanour, that while they, arrayed in wigs and scarlet cloaks, walked on the pavé at the cross, then, and even till lately, as being the only part of the city where in these times there was a foot pavement, popularly called the “ plain stanes,” no tradesman, however respectable, or person of inferior rank, durst approach them. If any of this class was desirous of speaking to one of these proud merchants, he had patiently to wait till he caught his master’s eye and was granted an audience.

Towards the middle of last century, however, wealth began to be more generally diffused among the citizens; and its genial influence soon became apparent in the city. The proud dynasty of the Virginia merchants fell, when that trade was stopped by the American war; and it is not a little characteristic of the alteration which had taken place, that the first private carriage ever possessed by a citizen of Glasgow, was set up by a member of the Incorporation of Wrights. An obvious change now began to appear in the manners and habits of the citizens. Great improvements took place in the style of building, in living, in dress, and in furniture. The comforts and the elegancies of life began to be studied; public places of amusement were frequented; and an assembly room and theatre were built by subscription. The clergy resisted these innovations, and declaimed against this change of manners, but in vain. With increasing wealth, and greater intercourse with the world, came more enlarged ideas; and notwithstanding the efforts made to prevent it, what would have formerly been considered an effeminating luxury, advanced with rapid strides.

Of the present state of the inhabitants of Glas-

gow, it is unnecessary to say much. They are not inferior, in all that can adorn cultivated society, to those of any provincial city in the empire. They are still most happily a religious people; but that bigotry which shuts the heart to all, save its own stern precepts and observances, is now unknown. That they are charitable in a high degree, may well be admitted, when it appears, from a calculation by Dr. Cleland, that during the year 1818-19, they distributed in public and private charity the sum of £140,000 sterling. No city is better provided with the means of education, in all its branches; and no where is it more attentively cultivated. Science is necessarily an object of their inquiry; and here have some of its most boasted applications to the arts been discovered or improved. The citizens of Glasgow, however, are charged with want of literary taste; but this, though once applicable to them, is certainly not now. Literature is as much known and valued among them, as it is among any other class of men of business who do not make it a profession. Nor has Glasgow been altogether barren in the production of literary men. It gave birth to Dr. Moore, the novelist; James Grahame, the author of the Sabbath; and the late Professor

Young. Dr. Thomas Campbell, (Editor of the New Monthly Magazine,) John Lockhart, and Professor Wilson, natives of this city, still adorn the literature of our country. It is not unworthy of being mentioned, that the Editor of the Edinburgh Review was educated, and the Editor of the Quarterly Review born among us; and that both here first imbibed a love for that literature in which they have since so conspicuously shone. If, however, we are not already entitled completely to deny the charge which has been made against us, it is unquestionable that it will very soon become merely as a tale that hath been told.

The population of Glasgow has increased rapidly of late years. The following table will show something of the progressive increase.

YEAR.	PERSONS.
1560,.....	4,500
1660,.....	14,678
1740,.....	17,034
1763,.....	28,300
1791,.....	66,578
1801,.....	83,769
1819,.....	147,197
1821,.....	147,043

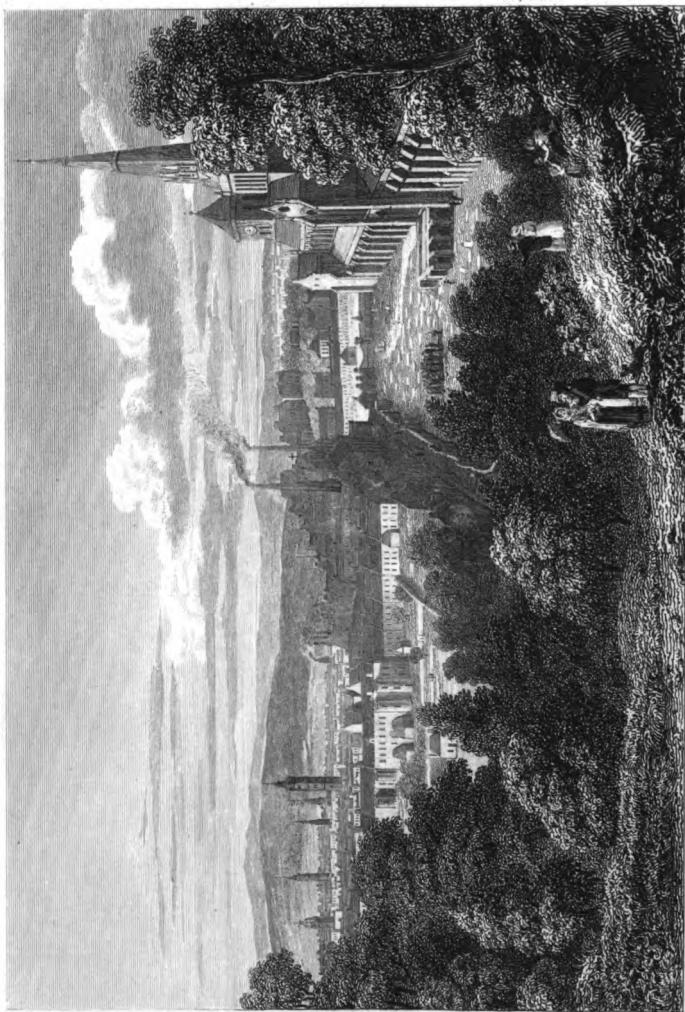


At present, (1829,) the population, including the suburbs, is 185,100. The rental of property within the burgh, at the period of the Union, was £7,840 sterling; for the present year it is £300,450 sterling.

**HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE  
ILLUSTRATIONS.**







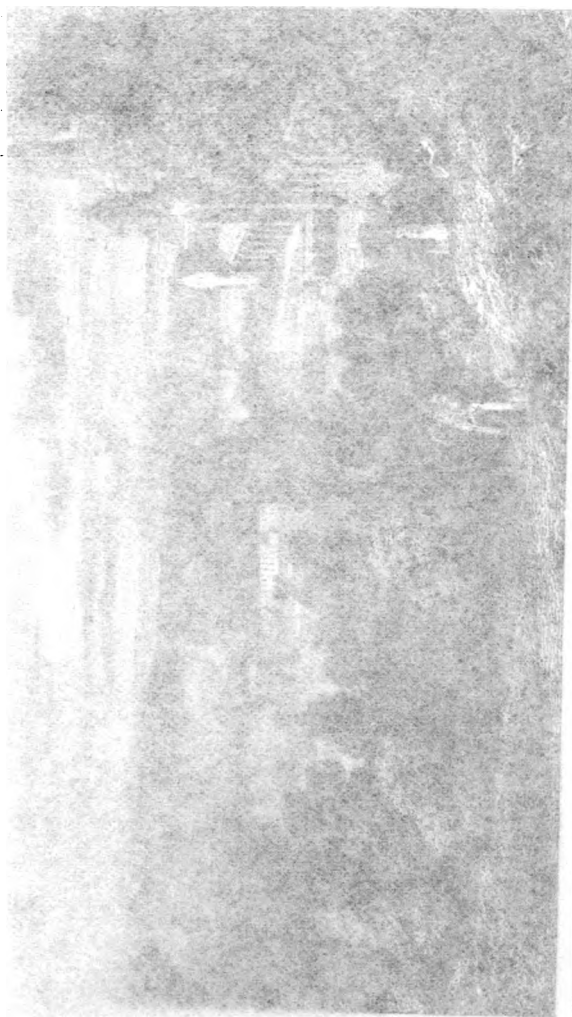
DRAWN & ENGRAVED

BY JOSEPH SWAN

## VIEW OF GLASGOW,

*from Kew's Monument.*





## GLASGOW, FROM KNOX'S MONUMENT.

---

THE Fir Park, to the east of the Cathedral, on the loftiest part of which the monument to the great reformer Knox has been erected, is probably one of the finest situations from whence Glasgow and the surrounding country can be viewed. Every stranger, therefore, should pay it a visit—and there are but few, we suspect, who, having once ascended to its summit, will be unwilling to ascend again. Should the visitor be a mere searcher for fine prospects or beautiful scenery, he will find here much to gratify him; is he one inclined to feel and to meditate, seated at the base of that hallowed pillar, he will find ample food for both. There, even beneath his very feet, the city lies extended out like a scroll, stretching far, both to the east and to the west, along the banks of the river; the numerous spires, towers, and



cupolas which adorn it, steeped in the rich yellow light of the sun ; while the never-ceasing hum of the immense population which crowd its various streets, falls upon the ear mellowed and softened by distance. It is in such a situation as this, when contemplating from a distance a great and wealthy city, although it may be one immeasurably inferior to the city which first called forth the words, that we are enabled in some degree to conceive how awful is the idea the poet Wordsworth expresses, when he speaks of " all that mighty heart." And, indeed, it is when thus gazing on the works of man's hands, on such a theatre of his exertions as this, that we are made most sensibly to feel at once the littleness and the greatness of our nature. How very insignificant is the individual being who forms but a single unit in that huge congregated sum of human existence : and yet how great, how wonderful the mind of man, which has, as it were, created all that bright magnificence—that wealth, which lies thus scattered at our feet—the human mind, which, compassing the earth, has brought from all quarters, to this one selected spot, its rich profusion and its wealth, to dignify and adorn his nature ; and which, ever insatiable, is still making efforts to increase this

store of grandeur—efforts which nothing shall terminate but that general consummation which will at last close the earth's career!

“ Not Chaos, not  
The darkest pit of lowest Erebus,  
Nor aught of blinder vacancy scooped out  
By help of dreams, can breed such fear and awe  
As fall upon us often when we look  
Into our minds—into the mind of man.”

But let us turn from this great world of life and exertion to—silence and the grave. There, immediately to the west, stands, in uninjured majesty, the time-honoured Cathedral of the ancient Archbishopric, surrounded by its ample burying-ground—where, in all probability, for nearly a thousand years, have been deposited the worthies of our city. The very earth is evidently raised considerably higher than it originally was, from the heaps of dead who have there been laid to rest. In one place the ground is quite paved with grave-stones, bearing inscriptions of various dates; in another

“ The grassy heaps lie amicably close,  
Like surges heaving in the wind  
Upon the surface of a mountain's pool.”

How appalling is the contrast between that scene

H

of living bustle and activity—of unceasing mental and physical exertion—and this, of death and repose! None intrude here, save mayhap some solitary wanderer, pondering over the ancient tombstones, and reading the simple memorials or pious ejaculations engraven on them,—some quiet mourner weeping over a new-raised grave,—or the solemn procession accompanying another tenant to the tomb.

At the north-east end of the Cathedral, the spot is still pointed out where bigotry and superstition at one time lighted the fire of persecution. There, in the year 1538, Jerome Russell, a member of the Glasgow Convent of Franciscan Friars, a man of considerable talents, and John Kennedy, a youth from Ayr, only about eighteen years of age, were burnt for having espoused the doctrines of the Reformation, then beginning to spread. They sustained their severe trial with the spirit of men full of the great cause for which they suffered. "This is your hour and power of darkness," said Russell; "now you sit as Judges, and we are wrongfully condemned; but the day cometh which will clear our innocence, and you shall see your own blindness to your everlasting confusion; go on, and fulfil the measure of your iniquity." They did

fulfil the measure of their iniquity, and in the end, by the devoted perseverance, and unquenchable ardour of such men as Russell and Kennedy, that terrible church and her hated followers, superstition and bigotry, with all their fearful accompaniments, were driven from our land—never, it is to be hoped, to find a resting-place here again. Even in this world, then, the prophetic words of Russell have been fulfilled; and his innocence, and that of his youthful companion in suffering, have not only been fully cleared, but their memory, and that of others such as they who followed them, are embalmed “in the heart’s core—aye, in the heart of hearts” of every Scotchman. These were indeed the men, who of a truth might

“ Trust

The lingering gleam of their departed lives  
To oral records and the silent heart.”

Yet, while we feel for these martyrs, and for the other reformers of our native land, and sorrow over the sufferings and the many sore trials they had on earth to endure, is it not an ennobling reflection, that out of so much individual evil, such great general good has arisen?—that at the fires which consumed their frail bodies, a torch has been lighted which has already illuminated with its

cheering rays a most important portion of the civilized world ; which is even now diffusing its light over regions hitherto in gloom and darkness ; and the brightness of whose blaze neither time nor space shall be able to diminish ?

In contemplating hitherto the view from the Fir Park, we have not extended far the sphere of our observation—we have only noticed that which lies spread almost immediately below our feet. The prospect, however, is very extensive, and would of itself reward all the trouble of the traveller. A considerable portion of the vale of Clyde is to be seen stretching far away, till the scene is closed by the hills of Renfrewshire ; and long verdant reaches, finely broken and dappled by wood, from the midst of which peep forth villas and farm steadings, or some of the many villages which have arisen out of the wealth and enterprise of Glasgow, slope towards the river on either side.

The Fir Park, from various points of which the scenes we have been describing are to be seen, is considerably higher than any part of the city ; and was, as its name denotes, in former times covered with trees, which threw their deep shade of melancholy boughs over the brawling stream which runs beneath. These ancient trees have,

however, long since disappeared, but the whole ground is now very beautifully adorned with shrubbery and young trees, and laid out in regular gravel walks, bordered by flowers and evergreens, so that the highest part of it may be reached without much trouble or fatigue. It is the property of the Merchants' House of Glasgow, by whom, much to their honour, the recent improvements have been made. We understand it is in agitation to convert this Park into a cemetery for the dead; and we may truly say, that if this shall be done, there will not be a grander or more interesting place of burial in Europe than it will be.

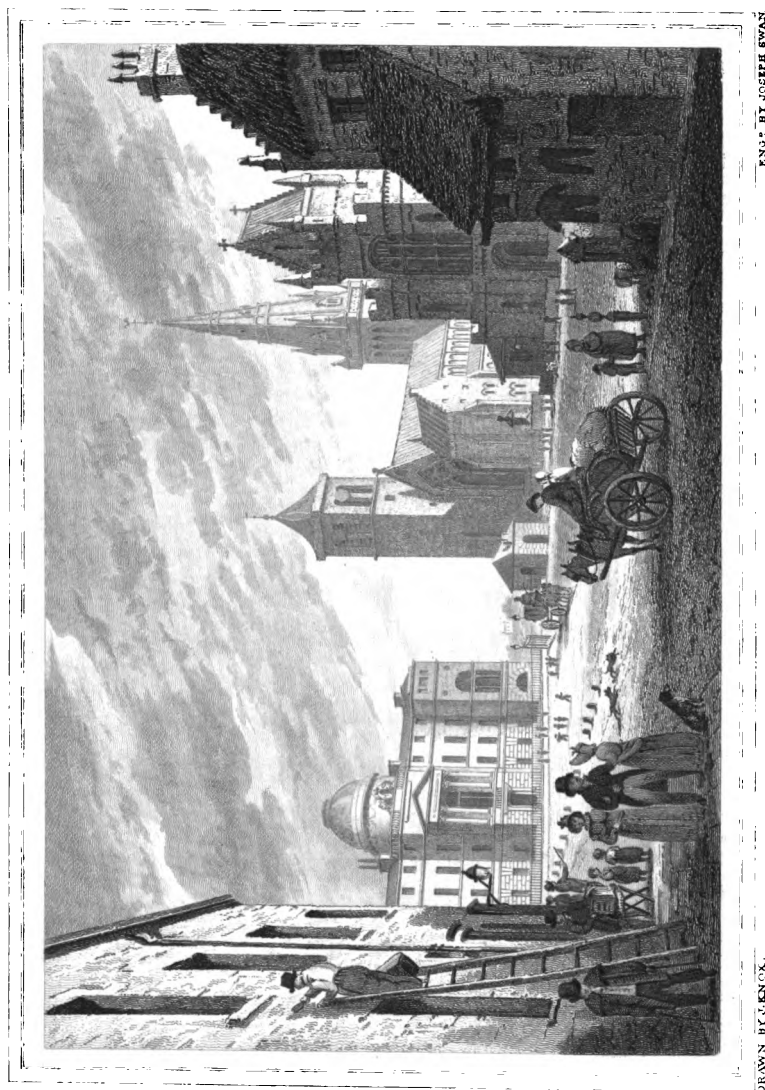
## ROYAL INFIRMARY, BARONY CHURCH, &c.

---

THE Royal Infirmary of Glasgow is situated immediately to the west of the Cathedral, upon part of the ground formerly occupied by the Bishop's Palace. The general form of the building is that of a parallelogram, running east and west, with bold projections in the centre and at each end. It consists of four stories above ground, and one beneath. The first story above ground is wrought in rustic, and the upper one is an attic. The front of the central projection has in the basement the principal entrance to the building, and above it a lofty Venetian window. The front portion of this central basement supports four Corinthian columns, two of which are placed on each side of the Venetian window. Behind the columns the wall is ornamented with pilasters, and above is a pediment, on the tympanum of







VIEW OF INFIRMARY EARLY CHURCH &c

*From Kirk Street.*

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893



which the royal arms are sculptured in high relief. The whole is crowned with a light and graceful cupola, the spaces between the ribs of which are glazed, and which rests on a circular base, ornamented with sculpture. The Infirmary was erected from designs, it is said, by Messrs. Robert and James Adam; but, from many circumstances, it may be very safely stated to have proceeded from the genius of the former brother. It is a structure of much beauty and elegance, and justly considered one of the chief ornaments of the city. Yet some have held that its claims on public admiration have been overrated, and it has been said that "the whole composition wants breadth." Were we inclined to find fault, however, we should be more inclined to object to the taste which was prevalent during the earlier and middle period of Robert Adam's career, than with his designs for the Infirmary. The architecture of Greece during the time alluded to was but little known, and its beauties were not appreciated. The course of Mr. Adam's studies, as of others of his time, were turned into the channel of Italian antiquities, and the general style of his works was founded on an imitation of Roman architecture in its most florid period.

The internal arrangements of this noble institution, are well adapted for the purposes for which it is designed. The original building contained eight wards with seventeen beds in each, affording accommodation for 136 patients. It was found, however, that this was quite inadequate to supply the wants of daily increasing applicants; in 1816, therefore, a large addition was erected at the back of the building, which, without injuring the general appearance, furnishes four additional wards, or seventy-two beds; so that at present the Infirmary can accommodate 208 patients. A farther addition of considerable extent is at present in progress, and nearly complete. It is intended for the accommodation of fever patients, who unhappily have been on the increase among the poorer classes in Glasgow for some time. The sunk story contains cells for the temporary confinement of insane patients, baths, (one hot and one cold,) a laboratory, or apothecary's shop, the kitchen, and some other apartments. In the different stories of the central compartment are contained a large and elegant committee-room, apartments for the house-surgeons, &c., and under the dome is a spacious circular operation-room.

The foundation-stone of this edifice was laid on

the eighteenth day of May, 1792, by James M'Dowal, Esq., then Provost of the city, in presence of the Magistrates, Principal and Professors of the University, &c., and a vast concourse of spectators. The building was entirely completed, and the institution has since been supported, solely by private subscription and donation, with the exception of a gift of the ground on which it is situated, which was obtained from government. It was opened for the reception of patients on the eighth day of December, 1794, rather more than two years and a half after the laying of the foundation-stone.

While it is impossible to withhold our admiration of the general management of the institution, and of the care and attention bestowed upon the unhappy sufferers by the physicians and surgeons, who give their attendance at the hospital, there is one circumstance, at the neglect of which we cannot help feeling surprise. Among the great number of cases which are constantly met with in the Infirmary, it is not to be doubted that there are many which, either from their nature, or the mode of treatment adopted for their cure, might be made known to the world, not only with great advantage to the medical profession, but, as a matter

of course, to the general cause of humanity. No doubt they are to a certain extent made public, by coming constantly under the observation of the medical students who attend the hospital for the benefit of that instruction which it affords; but it is quite obvious that if any benefit is thus derived, it might be rendered much more extensive, and its influence greatly increased, by regularly publishing, in some of the numerous Medical Journals, short narratives of the more important cases which occur. It is to be regretted this is not done; and this the more especially, when we consider the eminence of many of the individuals who give their services to the Infirmary.\*

The Church of the Barony Parish stands a little to the south-east of the Infirmary, and is seen to the left of the engraving. This building was begun to be erected in 1798, from designs by Mr. Robert Adam; but it was not occupied as a place of worship till the year 1801, when the old

---

\* We were not aware at the time this was written and first published, that a plan was in progress by which it was intended the defect should be remedied. A Medical Periodical Work has since made its appearance, which may be now said entirely to have removed the cause of complaint alluded to above.

church in the Crypt of the Cathedral was deserted for this new and more commodious building. It would require rather more than ordinary skill to say to what order of architecture this erection belongs, or what Mr. Adam aimed at in designing it. It seems, indeed, to be a fantastic assemblage of various styles—possessing little in its embellishments which accord with those suitable for churches. However, although the eye of taste can only view the eccentricities it displays, in one light, the front would at least have been rather striking, had its effects not been almost entirely destroyed, by its being executed in unhewn stone, and coated with rough plaster. As it is, it associates very ill, either with the dignified grandeur of the Cathedral, or the more light and airy elegance of the Infirmary, in the neighbourhood of which it has been unwisely placed.



## ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE.\*

---

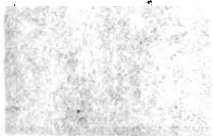
THIS venerable relic of the "olden time," was the town residence of the Archbishops of Glasgow, and for many centuries the proud scene of their feudal grandeur and magnificence. It stood immediately to the west of the Cathedral, which is situated in an elevated part of the north quarter of the city. During the turbulent period of the feudal ages, when power only was law, and the mandates of governments were but little attended to, because they seldom could be enforced; when every feudal

---

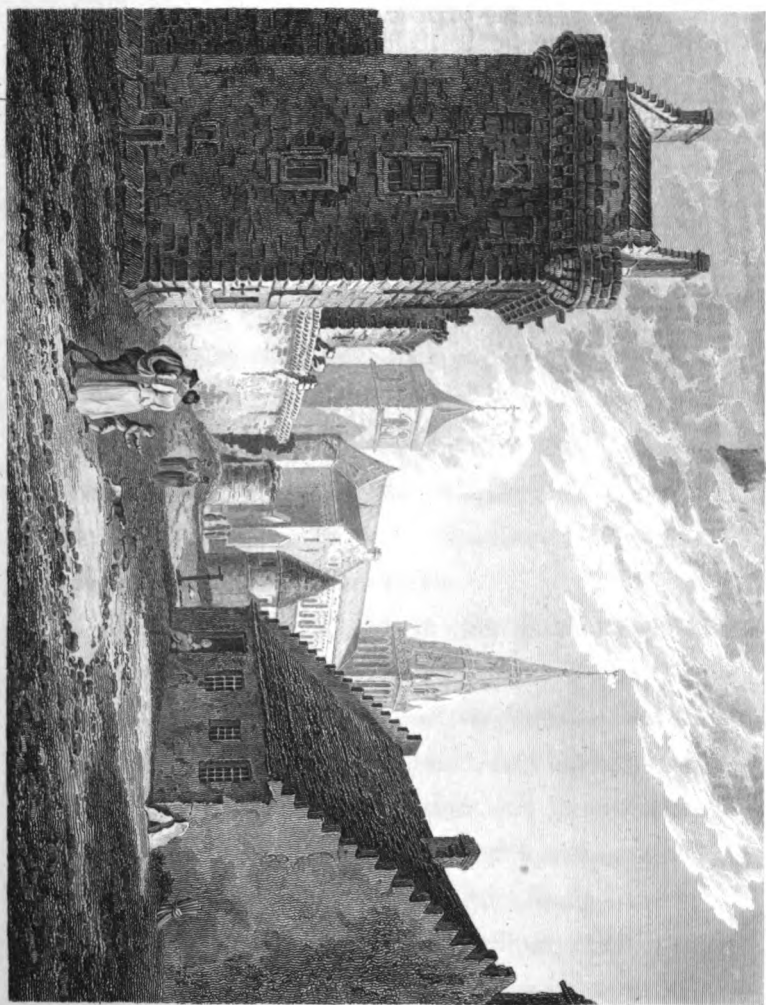
\* We are much indebted for the information contained in this account of the Archiepiscopal Palace, to the several valuable Works on the Topography and Statistics of Glasgow, by James Cleland, Esq. We observe with pleasure that the University has conferred on this gentleman, as well as on another eminent and highly gifted individual, James Ewing, Esq. of Dunoon Castle, the degree of Doctor in Laws. This is alike honourable to these gentlemen, and to the University of Glasgow.



IV



[illegible]



*Engraved by Joseph Swan, with permission, from an original painting in the possession of 'John A. Crozier Esq.' of Toronto.*

ARCTIC EXPLORATION IN CANADA.

AS THEY STOOD IN THE YEAR 1800.



lord sought the preservation of his own rights, and, so far as he could, the redressing of his own supposed wrongs, the great objects to be attained in domestic architecture, were strength, and the power of resistance. Convenience of arrangement, and beauty of decoration were alike sacrificed to these more necessary requisites. The clergy, during these ages, notwithstanding their professions of piety and humility, were as ambitious, and fond of power as the most rude and warlike of the iron-clad barons ; and nothing is more common, when we look back to these times, than to find what we would have wished to consider the dwelling of a peaceful churchman, the scene of fierce and sanguinary strife.

The Castle or Palace of the Archbishops of Glasgow, was a place of considerable strength, surrounded by a strong wall on the east, south, and west, having bastions, towers, and battlements ; and, both from its construction and its situation, capable of making resistance to any assault which the rude tactics of these times were likely to bring against it. We therefore accordingly find, that from an early period, until the completion of the Reformation, and the final abolition of Episcopacy removed its ambitious lords, it was alternately an

object of attack and defence to the several parties who agitated the kingdom with their quarrels. About the year 1300, during that most disastrous and eventful period of Scottish history, when the tyranny and ambition of Edward I. of England spread desolation and misery throughout the country, and when almost all her places of strength or grandeur were in the possession of that powerful and politic monarch, we find, that in aid of his unprincipled and rapacious views upon the Scottish crown, he had appointed one Anthony Beik, a creature of his own, to the See of Glasgow. This prelate, with Earl Percy, who had at the same time usurped the military government of the west of Scotland, took possession of the Bishop's Palace. The patriot Wallace, then residing in the town of Ayr, learning this, determined to free his country of them both; and, accompanied by his uncle, Adam Wallace of Riccarton, his trusty friend James Cleland, the Laird of Auchenleck, and several others, with a squadron of three hundred horse, left Ayr during the night, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Glasgow early next morning. He drew up his forces near the Old Bridge, forming them into two divisions; and retaining one under his own immediate command, he assigned

the other to the Laird of Auchenleck. Wallace, with the party under his command, marched directly up the High-Street towards the Castle; and met the English force under Earl Percy, consisting of one thousand men, nearly opposite to where the College now stands. Here an engagement took place, which, from the superiority of the English in numbers, seemed for a time to be of doubtful issue; but Auchenleck, who, with the division under his charge, had taken a circuitous route eastward, by the ground now occupied by the Calton, Barracks, and Drygate, appearing at length in the rear of the English, succeeded in dividing their column, and throwing them into confusion. On seeing this, Wallace rushed towards the spot where Earl Percy was, and with one blow of his broad sword cleft his head in two. The rout now became general; and the English Bishop deemed it most prudent likewise to depart, and leave both the Palace and the See, of which he had so improperly obtained possession. Notwithstanding this victory, Wallace, it seems, did not think it advisable to remain at Glasgow, but set out for Bothwell, where he obtained a second victory over a party of Northumbrians, at that time esteemed the best among the English soldiers.



After the death of James V., and during the minority of his daughter, the unfortunate Mary Stuart, various disputes arose as to the Regency of the kingdom, in the course of which the Bishop's Palace underwent a regular siege. On the death of the king, Cardinal Beaton, who had previously been Archbishop of Glasgow, whence he had been removed to the See of St. Andrews, was appointed Regent; but he was afterwards obliged to resign the office in favour of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Chatelherault, the nearest heir to the throne after Mary. The new Regent, however, was not popular, and the Queen Dowager having joined Cardinal Beaton, in order to oppose him, they sent over to France to crave aid, and also invited Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, then in that kingdom, to come over to their assistance. When the Earl of Arran understood that Lennox had accepted their invitation, and had set out for Scotland, he immediately entered into an arrangement with the Queen Dowager and the Cardinal, by which the latter obtained a considerable share in the government. The Earl of Lennox finding that Beaton had thus no farther use for his services, determined to use every exertion to check the ambition of this

haughty prelate. The French king, ignorant of what had happened, sent a supply of 30,000 crowns to Lennox, then at Dumbarton Castle, in aid of the Queen Dowager's party; but that nobleman, from the manner he had been treated, hesitated little in applying this money to a very different purpose from what was intended. The Regent, at the instigation of the enraged and disappointed Cardinal, levied an army with the intention of marching to Glasgow, and obtaining possession of the money. Lennox, however, aware of their design, marched from Glasgow to Leith, at the head of 10,000 men, and offered battle to his opponents. But the intriguing priest, unprepared to meet so formidable a force, artfully succeeded in obtaining a temporary truce. The Earl of Lennox, believing that this was only meant to ensnare him, set out for Glasgow, and having garrisoned the Bishop's Palace, marched thence to Dumbarton. In the mean time, the Regent having raised a large army at Stirling, came direct to Glasgow; and laying siege to the Palace, proceeded to storm it with brass cannon. The castle held out for ten days, when a truce having been proposed, the garrison agreed to surrender, on condition of receiving quarter and indemnity. A

shocking instance of the barbarous and cruel policy of the times was now exhibited ; for no sooner had the gates been opened, and the garrison had delivered up their arms, than they were indiscriminately massacred, two persons only effecting their escape. After this disaster, Lennox, aided by the Earl of Glencairn, as a last effort, hazarded a battle with the Regent, which was fought in the neighbourhood of the city, at a place called the Butts, where the Barracks now stand. At first, Lennox seemed likely to prove victorious ; but he was in the end completely defeated. On obtaining this new success, the Regent, who was much exasperated with the inhabitants of Glasgow for the assistance they afforded his opponent, gave up the city to the soldiers to plunder, which they did most effectually, carrying away or destroying every thing moveable, and even pulling down the very doors and windows of the houses.

In the year 1570, and after the retreat of Queen Mary to England, the Hamiltons and their partisans laid siege to the Palace. The governor at this time was absent, and the garrison consisted of only twenty-four soldiers, yet the besieged behaved so gallantly, that the assailants were obliged ultimately to retire with considerable loss.

Prior to the year 1517, the Mures of Caldwell in Renfrewshire, took, and considerably injured the Palace, as appears from the records of the Lords of Council, vol. 30, folio 217, which contain a decret at the instance of James, Archbishop of Glasgow, against John Mure of Caldwell, for damages on account of "his said ancestors taking the Castill of Glasgow, and breaking down the samyn with artalzary."

Throughout the whole course of the Reformation, the Palace of the Archbishop, as well as the Cathedral, were repeatedly assaulted by bodies of the reformers; and it is unquestionable that the near neighbourhood of the former was of great importance in preserving the church during that period. The limits which we have prescribed to ourselves in these notices, prevent us, however, from going into minute details of any of these assaults.

Scenes of strife and bloodshed, such as those we have been describing, were too often exhibited in the dwellings of the Catholic Clergy; but it would be wrong to suppose that these buildings were formed for war alone. They were, so far as was consistent with safety, also fitted for the display of all the rude luxury and splendour of those times.

Indeed, the magnitude of the Palace at Glasgow, the gardens which were attached to it, the magnificent character of many of the prelates, who at different periods possessed it, and the great wealth and extent of the diocese from which they drew their revenues, lead us to believe that the Archbishops of Glasgow maintained their feudal dignity within their Palace, with as much pomp, and as great a display of

“ Barbaric pearl and gold,”

as they were accustomed to exhibit in their public worship in the Cathedral.

This pomp and worldly show were carried to a great height by Bishop Cameron. He was of the family of Lochiel, and was elected to the See of Glasgow in 1426. This great prelate not only increased the number of prebends within his diocese, by erecting new ones ; but after extending and increasing the size of his own Palace, he obliged the whole of his prebends, thirty-nine in number, to reside in Glasgow, that they might attend to the business of the Cathedral. These clergymen had various offices and dignities assigned to them ; the Rector of Cambuslang was made Chancellor of the church ; the Rector of Carnwath, Treasurer ; the Rector of Kilbride, Chanter, &c.

The Chancellor had the government of the schools, the care of the books of the Cathedral, and the keeping of the seal; to the Treasurer was committed the care of the ornaments and treasures of the church, the wax, and the lights, and he provided bread, wine, water, and candles for the different altars; the Dean observed and corrected the manners of the other churchmen, and assigned them their proper stalls and places in the church; and the Chanter regulated the sacred music, and made choice of the boys who should sing in the choir.

The parsonages erected by these numerous churchmen, were mostly situated at the upper end of the High-Street, near the ancient Cross, the Drygate, Rottenrow, and Deanside Brae. To show the extent of these dwellings, it may be mentioned, that after the Reformation, the large suite of buildings situated at the east end of the Drygate, which had formerly been the residence of the Rector of Eaglesham, came into possession of the ancient and noble family of Montrose, and was used by them as a town residence for a number of years. The kitchen of these buildings is so large, that at present a family of four persons live within its chimney.

The grandeur produced by the residence of so many dignified clergymen in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral, caused an increased resort of other ecclesiastics, and noblemen of high rank ; and the court of Bishop Cameron may be said to have vied even with that of royalty itself. His processions and grand entries into the Cathedral were conducted with a corresponding magnificence, which was calculated to strike the beholders with awe and reverence. At the celebration of great festivals of the church, he entered the Cathedral by the great west door, followed by the thirty-nine members of his chapter, and preceded by twelve officers, one of whom carried his silver crosier, or pastoral staff, the others bearing each a silver mace, and thus they walked down the nave of the church towards the choir, accompanied by the swelling music of the organ, and the voices of the numerous choristers.

It is only by contemplating scenes such as this, and reflecting on the mental degradation which such a system of worship must have unavoidably produced, that we can form a just estimate of the vigour of mind, and purity of motive, which brought the early Reformers to see the real value of the splendid mummeries of the Church of Rome ;

and which, when the simplicity of the Gospel worship became known, and the light of the truth had shone into their souls, not only made them gladly adopt it, but enabled them to maintain and support it, through sunshine and storm ; through evil report and good report, until, by the blessing of Him, in whom and for whom all was done, they succeeded in banishing darkness and superstition from the land.

The city of Glasgow, until the Reformation, was a mere appendage of the See. The Archbishops, besides having eighteen baronies of land lying within the Sheriffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Falkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and the Stewartry of Annandale, including upwards of two hundred and forty parishes, and, as is said, a large estate in Cumberland, of old called the spiritual Dukedom, were Lords of both the Regality and Barony of Glasgow. The citizens had no influence in the election of their magistrates, who were appointed entirely under the direction of their feudal and spiritual lord. A curious piece of evidence as to the mode in which the magistrates were elected, previous to the Reformation, is preserved in the Chartulary of the Bishopric deposited in the Library of the Univer-



sity.\* Archbishop James Beaton, who afterwards fled to France, on his election to the See of Glasgow, in 1551, found the minds of his diocesians very differently affected towards him and his office, than they had been towards his predecessors. The Reformation had made some progress among them, and not only had men come to see the errors of their ancient faith, but they had also begun to murmur at the feudal government which the clergy had so long held over them. Beaton appears to have done all in his power, in every way, to support the falling dignities of his office; and in particular, "in order," as he himself says, "to take away all further contention about the election and nomination of the magistrates of his city of Glasgow, and for the sake of future times," he deemed it necessary to have the mode of their election preserved by the evidence of a notorial instrument. This instrument states, that while the Archbishop was walking in his inner flower-garden, near his Palace, in Glasgow, talking and conversing with the different members of his chapter, an honourable man, Andrew Hamilton, of Cochnay,

---

\* See Chart., vol. 2, p. 1209.

provost of Glasgow, and the rest of the council of the city, came into the garden, and had "many words with the most reverend, concerning the election of bailies;" and that they had with them a list, in which the names of some of the most respectable and substantial men of the city were inserted, from which they requested him to select two, to be bailies for the ensuing year. The Archbishop did so, and pointing out the names of those he preferred, required the council to elect them. The answer of the council is given verbatim in the instrument: "We will satisfy the desire of your lordship." After the Reformation, however, the town council took the election of the magistrates into their own hands, where, with trifling variations, it has remained ever since.

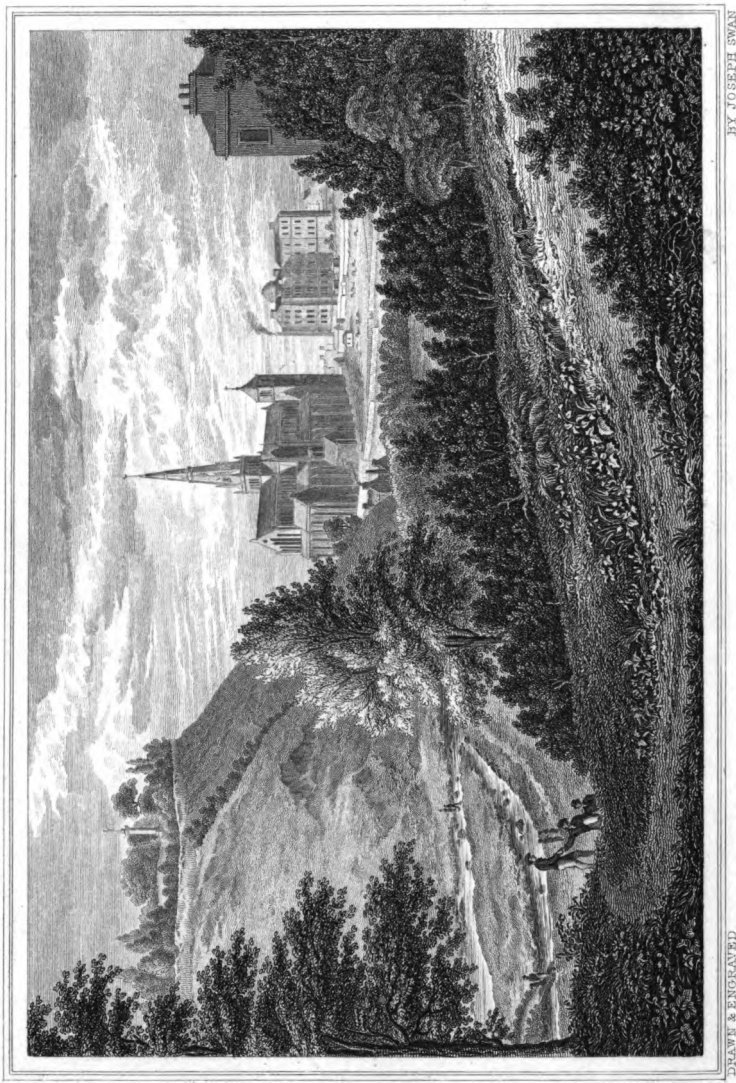
It does not seem to be known when or by whom the Archiepiscopal Palace was first erected: tradition and history are alike silent on the subject. Bishop Cameron, in 1438, commenced building the great tower, on which he placed his arms, surmounted by a salmon. The well-known Cardinal Beaton, afterwards transferred to St. Andrews, soon after his installation in the See of Glasgow, surrounded the Palace with an ashler stone wall, having bastions, towers, and embattlements; and

a very stately gatehouse was added by Archbishop Dunbar, about the year 1543. During the Reformation it appears to have been allowed to fall into a state of dilapidation ; for, in the year 1606, it was repaired by the Protestant Archbishop Spottiswood, who then held the office, if not the influence, of his Catholic predecessors.

After the total abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland, the Palace was allowed to go entirely to ruin, in which state it remained, until upwards of thirty years ago, when, although an object of interest to the antiquary and the lover of the picturesque, it was completely taken down to make room for the Infirmary, which now occupies its site.

The very exquisite drawing from which the Engraving is executed, was taken, previous to this event, by a Mr. Ettridge, an English gentleman, then in Scotland. We with no little pleasure congratulate ourselves on being able, through the kindness and liberality of the very respectable possessor of the drawing, to present to the public so fine a delineation of this ancient portion of our city. Mr. M'Gregor has our sincere thanks ; and we do not doubt he will also have those of the public.





BY JOSEPH SWAN

DRAWN & ENGRAVED

VIEW OF CATHEDRAL, LIMA PERU.  
*from the Hills.*

and then I have seen the  
application made to the  
authorities of the  
conference of the  
state of the  
the same  
the same

On general principles  
not only the  
for the study of the  
of the  
Bishop's class  
and the  
to the  
of the  
the  
were  
And the



## THE CATHEDRAL.

---

THE Cathedral of Glasgow is the most perfect specimen now remaining of the numerous magnificent edifices with which the superstition of our forefathers beautified the land. How it was preserved from the well-meant, but misdirected zeal of the reformers, when churches and monasteries of greater beauty and extent were destroyed, cannot now be altogether satisfactorily explained. Undoubtedly its preservation is in a considerable degree to be attributed to the circumstance of the Bishop's Castle being situated in its immediate neighbourhood, which enabled the Catholic clergy to defend it more effectually from the rude assaults of the people; as these generally took their rise from sudden and violent excitements of feeling, and were therefore unfit to meet opposition. Indeed, **Archbishop Beaton, who afterwards fled to France,**



is reported, with the assistance of the neighbouring nobility and gentry affected to the Catholic religion, to have repeatedly defended the Church and Castle against all the assaults the reformers were able to make. And M'Ure, in his History of Glasgow, tells us, that the disappointment they thus received, instead of exhausting, increased the zeal of the "Honest Men;" which they fully spent in defacing the Abbey Churches of Paisley and Kilwinning, the nearest religious houses of equal importance.

Although, however, the Cathedral of Glasgow may thus for a time have been protected, its preservation throughout the after-periods of the Reformation can only be accounted for from the returning good sense and more sound discretion of the people themselves. A tradition has been handed down, which, if true, would seem to confirm this opinion. In 1579, when the zeal of the reformers had nearly reached its height, when it is said to have been thought meritorious to doom to ruin every edifice which piety or superstition had consecrated to the service of the Roman Catholic religion, the magistrates, at the instigation of Andrew Melville, the Principal of the College, and one of the leaders of the Reformation, (whose

memory ought to be revered by every Scotsman,) determined to raze the Cathedral to the ground. When the workmen they had engaged, and who had been brought together by beat of drum, were about to proceed in their unhallowed purpose, the deacons and the various craftsmen of the city assembled, and declared they would put to death any man who should pull down a stone of the building; nor would they retire, till they had obtained an assurance from the magistrates that no damage would be done. But this story is extremely improbable. Nothing but the most direct and positive evidence will ever lead any one who considers the circumstance, to credit the assertion, that either the magistrates of the city, or a man possessing the learning and taste of Melville, would not only sanction, but propose and deliberately determine on the destruction of such a building. No such evidence as this exists. The minutes of the Town Council have been carefully searched,\* but no vestige of the occurrence is to be found in them; and it may well be presumed, the magistrates would not have decided on a measure so

---

\* See Cleland's *Rise and Progress of the City of Glasgow*, p. 243.

important, without entering an express minute on their records. It is, besides, great injustice to charge the leaders of the Reformation with the more violent acts of devastation committed; as these usually arose out of tumults and disturbances among the rabble. The original order issued in 1560, to all magistrates and people in power, places this beyond dispute; for while it prays them to purge the kirk of all kind of monuments of idolatry, it desires them to take good heed, not of the building only, but that the desks, doors, and windows be nowise "hurt or broken." \*

This noble edifice, on which the wealth of an

\* The following is a copy of the order alluded to:—

" TO OUR TRAIIST FRIENDIS :

" Traist friendis, after maist hartly commendacion, we pray zou  
 " fail not to pass incontinent to the Kirk of Glaagow, and tak down the  
 " hall images thereof, and bring forth to the kirk-zyard and burn thaym  
 " openly. And sicklyk cast down the altaris, and purge the kirk of all  
 " kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ze fail not to do, as ze  
 " will do us singular emplesur; and so commitis you to the protection  
 " of God.

(Signed)

AR. ARGYLL.  
 JAMES STEWART.  
 RUTHVEN.

" From Edinburgh the xii of August, 1560.

" Fail not bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the daaks, windocks, nor  
 " durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin wark or iron wark."

extensive diocese, comprising several shires, had been expended, and which, after a lapse of several centuries, was at the Reformation still incomplete, is, in its general character, in the early English style of architecture. It is magnificently designed, and very admirably executed; and though we know from history, and it may probably be very apparent to those acquainted with the history of architecture, that part of the work was executed long after this style had been superseded, the original design has been followed out with great skill and success. It is a large cross church, with particularly short transepts, not reaching beyond the line of the walls. At the intersection, it has a tower and spire of chaste and beautiful design; which may be pointed out as one of those portions distinguishable as of comparatively modern, though admirable execution. Another plain unornamented tower rises at the west end of the north aisle. On the north side of the east end of the choir, is the chapter-house; and attached to the south transept are the ruins of an addition, which it appears was intended to be carried into effect, but which has been left unfinished. The great western door, the principal entrance in Catholic times, but now shut up, is one of much richness

and beauty; and is said by Mr. Rickman, in his excellent work on English architecture, to bear a strong resemblance to the doors of the continental churches,—the general design of the door-way being French, though the mouldings and details are English. It is a double door, with a square head to each aperture, and having the space above filled with good niches.

The south and north fronts each display two tiers of long, narrow, pointed, early English windows, in some instances trefoiled, and in others cinquefoiled at the top, which are separated from each other by buttresses. Above the first range of windows the wall is terminated by a battlement or parapet, from which springs the lower roof to meet the upper wall, which is erected on the pillars forming the north and south aisles in the interior. This wall rises high enough to afford room for the upper range of windows, which are similar to, and separated by buttresses like those below. The upper wall is likewise terminated by a battlement which supports the main roof of the building.

The early English style derives its principal effect from the extent and grandeur of the general design, rather than from the delicacy or beauty of the details. Its lanceted arches, long and narrow

windows without either mullions or featherings, high and deep projecting buttresses, and plain unornamented walls and battlements, are in themselves objects possessing little either of beauty or grandeur. But the effect produced by the Cathedral, and by other buildings in the same style, show how limited is the influence of ornamental detail, when compared with the solemnity arising from the size and extent of a building, or the magnificence of its general design.

Previous to the Reformation, when the whole extent of the interior, from the western door to the great oriel at the east end of the choir, could be seen at once, the effect must have been exceedingly impressive and sublime. The splendid altars, and monuments of rich and costly workmanship with which it was adorned, must have increased this effect, and in some measure furnished a relief to the eye, as it wandered along the long ranges of stately pillars, which added to the gloom and solemnity of the scene. But what must the effect have been, when the Catholic worship was maintained in its full splendour! To judge of this, we should require to have seen it on one of the high festivals of the Romish Church: the Archbishop in his robes; the number of dignified churchmen,

who in costly dresses attended him ; the troops of inferior clergy ; the processions, the images of gold and silver, the censers filled with incense ; the deep swell of the music pealing along the lofty arches : these together must have given to this magnificent edifice a magical effect, and exhibited the full charms of that mighty superstition which for so many ages captivated the imagination, and fettered the intellect of the people.

The Roman Catholic Clergy had the choice of the country ; and we find, accordingly, that they invariably selected the finest situations for building their churches or their monasteries. A more desirable site than that chosen for the Cathedral of Glasgow, cannot be pointed out. It is built on the west bank of the Molendinar Burn, in an elevated part of the north quarter of the city ; and is seen to a very great distance in almost every direction. The burn must at that time have been a romantic stream, flowing between richly wooded and precipitous banks ; and the beauty of the whole was greatly increased by the grove of fine trees, which then to a considerable extent covered the heights on the opposite side.

The Cathedral, however, is now shorn of its ancient splendour. The injuries which time has in-

flicted on it, have no doubt been carefully repaired ; and after the lapse of many centuries, it still lifts its venerable and gigantic mass above the surrounding scene. But its glory has passed away ; the wealth and grandeur of Episcopacy are now no more ; the gorgeous attendance, the swelling music, and the attractive, though degrading worship, have there long ceased to be either seen or heard. Indeed, every vestige of the proud superstition whose ceremonies once hallowed and adorned it, have been destroyed.

The beauty of the surrounding scene, too, is much diminished ; and even the adjoining stream has lost its romantic character. The ancient grove has almost entirely disappeared ; the old patrician trees have been all cut down. Yet, amidst these changes which time has wrought, there is one which awakens no regret ; the Cathedral is now the scene of a pure and rational worship : the pomp, the glitter, the pageantry of superstition are gone ; and within its walls the still voice of truth is heard, and the sacrifices of a spiritual devotion are presented.

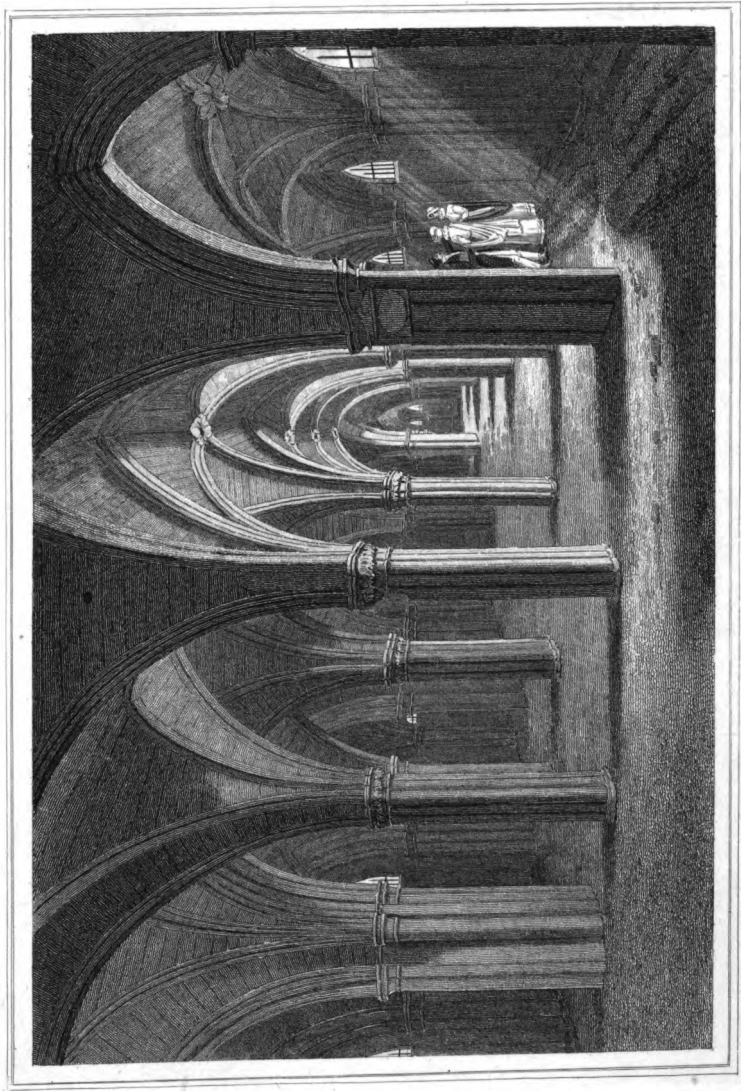
Where the grove of trees once stood, the gratitude of an admiring posterity has erected a monument to John Knox, the great Apostle of the



Scottish Reformation. It is a Grecian Doric Column, on the top of which is placed a Statue of the Reformer; who, from this elevated situation, seems silently to contemplate the mighty change which his labours and his virtues did so much to produce.

To the west of the Cathedral stands the Infirmary, the back part of which is seen in the distance in the engraving. A detailed account of this Institution has already been given in a preceding page.





BY JOSEPH GORDON

CRYPT UNDER THE CATHEDRAL

*from the West end.*

DRAVE & ENGRAVED

It is a common fallacy to suppose that the Catholic Church is a homogeneous body, and that its members are all of one mind and of one heart. The Church is a vast and complex organization, and its members are as diverse as the people of the world. It is a mistake to think of the Catholic Church as a monolithic entity, and it is equally a mistake to think of it as a collection of isolated individuals. The Catholic Church is a living and breathing organism, and its members are its cells and its organs. It is a body that is constantly growing and changing, and it is a body that is united by a common faith and a common hope. The Catholic Church is a family, and its members are its children. It is a family that is united by a common love, and it is a family that is united by a common mission. The Catholic Church is a family that is united by a common faith, and it is a family that is united by a common hope. The Catholic Church is a family that is united by a common love, and it is a family that is united by a common mission.



EGYPT UNDER THE CATHEDRAL.

*from the East end.*

## THE CRYPT OF THE CATHEDRAL.

---

DURING the Roman Catholic ages, the Crypt of the Cathedral of Glasgow, like that of most others, was used as a cemetery for the more dignified clergy, or those whose rich donations to the church procured for them the honour of reposing in a place so holy, and among such hallowed bones. After the Reformation had been completed, and the Cathedral had been, in the spirit of the time, thoroughly “purged of all kinds of monuments of idolatry,” the Crypt was converted into a church for the use of the inhabitants of the Barony Parish of Glasgow. Splendid, however, as it may be looked on, as a place of graves, it must have made but an exceedingly dark, uncomfortable, and inconvenient place of worship. Though better lighted, owing to a fall in the ground at the east end of the Cathedral, than most crypts are, yet the gleams of

sunshine admitted at intervals through its long, narrow, lanceted windows, must have been very inadequate to enable any considerable portion of the congregation to see to read; while the immense pillars which support the roof must have excluded the preacher from the view of many an ardent listener. But, notwithstanding such disadvantages, in these subterranean vaults did the inhabitants of this extensive, and now most populous parish, continue to worship for a period of more than two hundred years. In the year 1801, however, the Heritors having taken into consideration the decayed condition of the pews and seating, and the deficiency of accommodation which the church afforded for a fast increasing population, resolved to abandon it as a place of worship, and to erect a new church. This was accordingly done, and the Crypt has been restored to the purpose for which it was originally appropriated. It is now used as a place of interment for the Heritors of the Barony Parish.

The magnificent spirit of the ambitious prelates of the Catholic Church, who in succession held the Episcopate of Glasgow, has been alluded to on a previous occasion: and the grandeur exhibited in their worship, and the splendour of their

ordinary mode of life, have been already shortly described. The same taste for magnificence, and love of pomp and show, marks this place of their sepulture. It is situated immediately under the choir, and extends beneath the whole eastern portion of the Cathedral. The extensive vaulted roof is supported by numerous clustered piers of great strength and massiveness, some of them even eighteen feet in circumference; and from these spring groinings of the most intricate character and beautiful execution. The groinings intersect and divide the roof with multiplied ramifications; and have at their points of intersection richly sculptured bosses, which seem each to hang in the air like the

“ Pendent bed and procreant cradle  
Of the temple-haunting martlet.”

The piers are crowned with finely flowered capitals, skilfully carved; and the door-ways are much enriched with foliage and other ornaments.

At the east end of this huge mausoleum, and immediately beneath the chancel of the church above, is a part of the Crypt, seemingly distinct from the rest, to which we descend by a flight of



steps. This portion is ornamented with finer workmanship, and more varied decoration ; and is said to have been the cemetery of the Archbishops. Here an ancient monument, on which is a headless and fast decaying recumbent effigy of some dignitary of the church, is pointed out as that of St. Mungo Kentigern, the reputed founder of the See, and the Patron Saint of the Cathedral, who, tradition reports, rests beneath. In this part of the Crypt, and in a small adjoining one, situated beneath the chapter-house, were preserved the relics of the church. The holy water was likewise kept here, a reservoir for holding which still remains.

Such is the traditionary account of this portion of the Crypt ; but there can be little doubt that it was the shrine of the Patron Saint—St. Mungo Kentigern. It was customary to have the shrine, on which valuable gifts and oblations were offered up, in a retired or particularly sacred portion of the church : they were often placed behind or near the high altar ; and there appears no place more likely than this for the shrine of St. Mungo, immediately below the high altar, and above what tradition alleged to be the grave of the Saint. Edward I., the most powerful and determined of

Scotland's oppressors, twice offered oblations at this shrine; on the 25th May, 1301, "for the good news of Sir Malcolm de Drummond, a Scottish Knight, being taken prisoner by Sir John Segrave;" and again on a subsequent occasion. So that, in this now silent Crypt, one of England's greatest and proudest monarchs once worshipped.

This abode of the dead was originally entered by broad stairs, which descend to the vaults below, from the east end of the nave of the church, on each side of the entrance to the choir, immediately below the organ loft. These entrances are enriched with sculptured ornaments of various kinds; and are in every way worthy of the interior. Indeed, this Crypt is altogether an exceedingly splendid specimen of ancient art, and most worthy of being better known than at present it seems to be. Mr. Rickman, whose taste and judgment in Gothic architecture cannot be questioned, is of opinion that it is unequalled by any other in the kingdom. Mr. Cleland has done much to bring it into notice, and we believe it was he who first brought it under Mr. Rickman's observation.

On entering, the mind is at once filled with feelings of awe and reverence, and a train of deep and solemn reflection is excited. So many

thought-inspiring recollections are called up, so many

“ Varied objects strike the wondering eye,”

that he is indeed little to be envied who can visit this lone house unmoved. Beneath this rich “ embowed roof,” where silence and perpetual twilight reign, were deposited for a series of centuries all that remained on earth of those who had indeed been “ princes in Israel.” How many high-souled churchmen—how many of the noble and the mighty were here laid to rest, with all the pomp and circumstance, pageantry and show, of these chivalric times ! The swelling music of the organ, and the anthems of the choir above, announced their reception here. The “ storied urn ” spoke of their real or their fancied qualities ; the “ animated bust ” was placed over them, as if to preserve their memory a little longer on the earth ; while above were hung banners and escutcheons, emblazoned with all the honours heraldry could bestow. “ But what is grandeur, what is power ? ” Of these, once powerful in the land, or of the honours which their contemporaries awarded them, what now remains ? The names of a very few have been handed down ; but of the majority, or

of their honours, all knowledge is buried in the depths of time. The cemetery still remains ; but the monuments, the banners, and the emblazoned escutcheons have long since disappeared. Two or three ancient stone coffins are still pointed out, the covers of which have been in part removed, and on looking into these we find that they contain—a little dust.

In this dark abode, amid these shadowy emblems of human grandeur, where all around lay

“ Skulls and coffins, epitaphs and worms,”

the humbler votaries of a purified faith, sought, as already mentioned, a place in which to worship. Here every variety of human character has offered up its prayers : the rich and the poor ; the grave and the gay. The proud, the lofty-minded, have here joined in the song of praise with the broken and contrite heart. Here may have stood listening to words of truth, the sinner grown aged in iniquity, and the little child as yet ignorant of crime. But the multitudes who have worshipped here, “ Where are they ? Echo answered, Where ? ”

The Crypt has received much additional interest from the magic touch of that master hand which has rendered classic so many of the localities of

Scotland. The Author of Waverley has made it the scene of a striking incident in one of his novels—Rob Roy; and has bestowed upon it no small portion of those descriptive powers with which he, beyond all his contemporaries, seems to be gifted. No person of taste can ever again visit it without calling to his recollection that it was to this very singular place of worship that Andrew Fairservice led Francis Osbaldistone, that they might listen to “the real savour of doctrine,” rather than to the “cauldrie lawwark—carnal morality, as dow’d and as fusionless as rue leaves at Yule,” which, according to Andrew, was going on in the upper part of the building.

Much praise is due to those having the charge of the Crypt, for the skilful manner in which the walls, piers, and roof have been cleaned, and for the care with which the whole is preserved. It is indeed worthy of all the attention they can bestow upon it, were it only because it excites our wonder that there should have been genius to design, and skill to execute so extraordinary a piece of masonry as the roof, in an age which we are accustomed, in the height of our own self-sufficiency, to look upon as buried in ignorance and barbarism.

## THE CHOIR OF THE CATHEDRAL.\*

---

THIS view, it will at once be seen by our readers, does not present the Choir in its present state ; but as it appeared before the erection of the pews and galleries which have been introduced for modern accommodation. These were necessary, but in the eye of taste they must ever be considered as injuring, in a great degree, the grandeur and symmetry of this magnificent Choir. One or two arches at the west end are entirely excluded from view, while the fine sweep, from base to capital, of the lofty pillars, is entirely destroyed. The pulpit, and the windows which have been inserted in the two arches at the eastern extremity, below the great oriel, prevent the lady's chapel behind

---

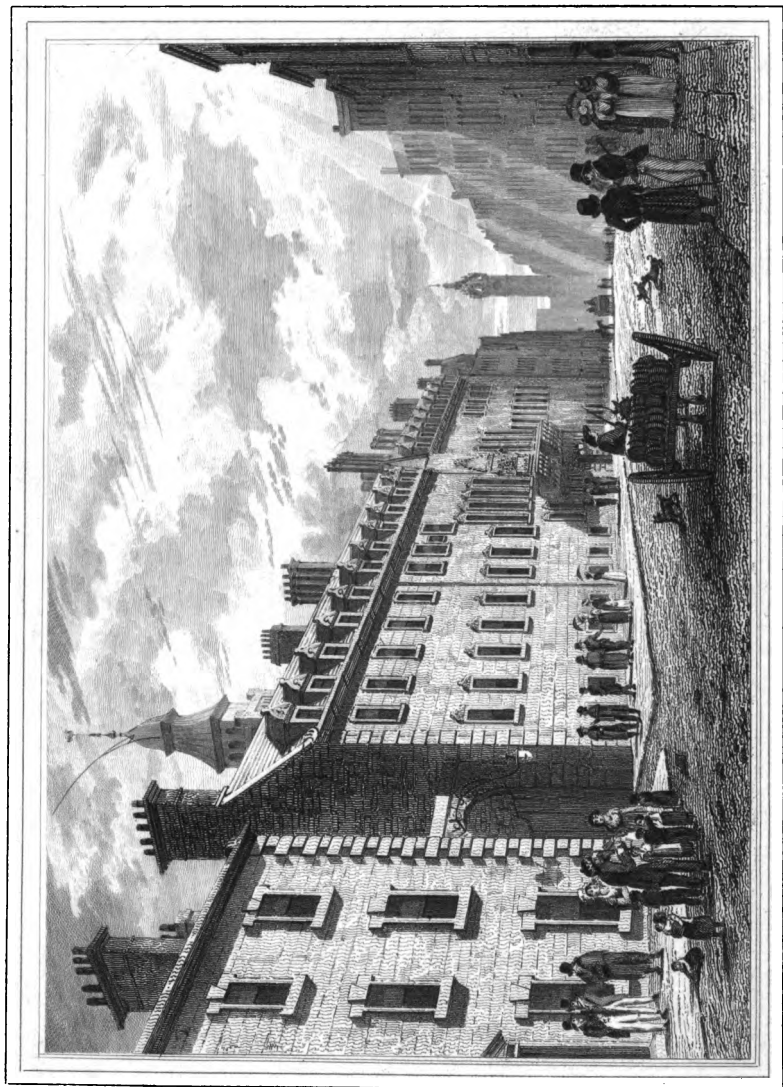
\* The plate here referred to forms the Frontispiece.

from being seen as it should be from the Choir. In giving this inside view, and making these remarks, we are not to be understood as finding fault with what has been done. We have said the alterations were necessary; and they have been undoubtedly executed with great taste, and with every regard to association with the original structure which circumstances would allow. Notwithstanding this, however, we take some credit to ourselves for presenting to the public the only view of this Choir which has been given, that can afford the smallest idea of its original grandeur.

It is worthy of notice, that it was in this Choir that the treaty of peace between Henry VIII. of England, and James IV., one of Scotland's bravest, but too romantic monarchs, was ratified by the latter prince, on the 10th December, 1502. It was done with great ceremony, in presence of the English ambassador, and the whole of the chief nobility of Scotland. James, with that anxiety for French interests which ultimately proved his ruin, refused to ratify the treaty till the words "King of France" was struck out from Henry's titles.







ENGRAVED BY J. SWAN

DRAWN BY J. KNOX

VIEW OF COLLEGE. HIGH STREET, &c.

*from opposite Head of Vennal*





## THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, &c.

---

THE buildings of the University are situated on the east side of the High-Street, a little below where it is crossed by Duke-Street and George-Street. These buildings are very extensive, and consist of two quadrangles where the hall and rooms for public purposes are situated, one in which are the museum and library, and another in which are the dwelling-houses of the professors. The front towards the street, which is of considerable extent, has a very striking and venerable appearance, and at once arrests the attention. The principal entrance is ornamented with semi-rusticated work ; immediately over it the royal arms are placed in bas relief ; and very massive consols or brackets, supporting a balcony of considerable depth, are formed on each side. The windows of the central division of the front are

canopied with a variety of sculptured ornaments, which are fantastic, but have a rather pleasing effect, and decorate in no small degree this part of the buildings. The steeple, which is 135 feet in height, has little pretensions to beauty in its appearance, but derives some interest from its thunder-rod, which was erected on it, under the auspices of the celebrated Franklin, in 1772. The first quadrangle, which is entered from the street, is small and narrow, and surrounded with heavy black buildings, having a very sombre aspect. The faculty-hall or senate-house is here situated, the fine antique stair leading up to which forms a prominent object of attraction. The second quadrangle is approached by a narrow passage under the steeple. It is much larger than the other, and is surrounded on three sides with buildings, exhibiting the low towers and curtains of the old monastic architecture; but the antique effect has been considerably injured, if not spoiled, by the erection of buildings in the Grecian Doric order, which, although elegant in themselves, can never agreeably associate with the other parts of the quadrangle. The various class-rooms and the common hall are here situated; and at the west end, immediately over the entrance, is an

inscription, and above it a niche containing an alto-relievo bust of the Rev. Zacharias Boyd, a distinguished benefactor to the University, and, in his age, a writer of no mean attainments.

Passing under a second arch-way, we enter the quadrangle of the museum. In it are situated the library of the University, (the one end of which, not inelegantly decorated, extends into the quadrangle,) and the Hunterian Museum, of which a particular account will hereafter be given. The library, to which all the students have access, is a large and valuable collection of books, among which are many now become very scarce. As it was founded about two centuries ago, it is enriched with many early editions; and proper attention has been paid from time to time to supply it with the more elegant and improved productions of the press, particularly in the classical departments. The funds destined for its support are considerable; besides which, it has been much enriched by private donations. From the quadrangle in which these buildings are situated, there is a gate leading into that in which are the professors' houses, which again has a communication with the High-Street. This quadrangle is much larger than any of the others; and the houses which surround it,

although not of recent erection, are large and commodious.

Immediately to the east of the University buildings, is the garden or park, which is extensive, is enclosed by a high stone wall, and laid out in gravel walks and shrubberies, for the use of the professors and students. Near the east end of the park stands the Macfarlane Observatory, which is so named in honour of its founder, Alexander Macfarlane, Esq. late of the Island of Jamaica. It was in one of the walks of these grounds, that Rob Roy is represented by the Author of Waverley as having prevented the duel between Francis and Rashleigh Osbaldistone. We can hardly look on this circumstance but as one which has really happened; for, so vivid is the impression left on us by the admirable descriptions of this first of novelists, that we cannot think or speak of them, or of the incidents which he introduces, but as realities.

The University was originally founded in the year 1450, by a Bull of Pope Nicholas V., obtained at the request of King James II.; Bishop Turnbull, who then held the See of Glasgow, and his successors, being appointed chancellors of the new institution. A body of statutes for its

government, were prepared by the bishop and his chapter in 1451, from which we learn, that it at this time consisted—besides the chancellor—of a rector and four masters of faculties. Upwards of one hundred members were incorporated by the rector within the first two years—most of whom were belonging either to the secular or regular bodies of clergy. For some time, however, the institution appears to have had little more than a nominal existence ; it had no property of any kind bestowed upon it ; nor were lectures read in any of the sciences. Afterwards, however, lectures were read on theology, and the civil and canon law, in the chapter-house belonging to the Dominican Convent ; the “*Congregatio Universitatis*,” or meeting of the whole members, being held in the Cathedral. In 1453, a royal charter was granted, exempting all connected with the University from taxes and exactions of every description. It does not appear to be distinctly known when the first buildings set apart for the purposes of the institution were erected, but it must have been previous to 1459. The original buildings, part of which still remain, were situated on the north side of the Rottenrow : here, in this *Pædagogium*, or College of Arts, as it was styled,



the youngest part of the students lived, and were governed and taught by certain masters, who were called Regents in Arts.

The Pædagogium, or College of Arts, was certainly the most useful branch of the University—as being intended for the instruction of youth; and it seems to have been considered so at the time, for it very soon came to be possessed of property. In 1459, a “tenement, with the pertinents, lying on the north side of the Church and Convent of the Predicators, together with four acres of land in the Dowhill, was bequeathed to it by James Lord Hamilton.” This gift soon received many additions and improvements; and in 1466, an adjoining tenement was bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Arthurlie. These buildings were situated on the present site of the University; but what their exterior appearance may have been, is entirely unknown. The most ancient portions of those now existing, are undoubtedly of a date subsequent to the Reformation.

The Reformation in 1560 for a time seemed to have given a death-blow to the University. Its masters and doctors were the dignitaries of the Church of Rome; and many of its students and pupils were no doubt coming forward with a view

to that church. The power of that mighty superstition which had heretofore so swayed the moral and religious world, was in Scotland utterly annihilated; her clergy dispersed abroad; and the University, notwithstanding its numerous advantages, had almost been destroyed in the general wreck. The Pædagogium, however, though not the most dignified, yet the most useful part of the University, although it suffered, survived the storm; but in so shattered a condition, that in a charter of Queen Mary it is said, that it “appearit rather to be the decay of ane University, nor ony ways to be reckonit ane established foundation.” The queen was the first who, after the Reformation, took any interest in the University; and she, by the charter just alluded to, founded five bursaries for poor children, and granted to the masters of the University, for their “sustentation,” the manse and church of the Friars Predicatores, thirteen acres of ground adjoining, and several other rents and annuities which had belonged to the friars. The magistrates and council of the city, sensible of the loss the community had sustained from the decay of the University, and desirous to aid in its restoration, in the year 1572 bestowed considerable funds

on it, arising from the church property and rent which had fallen into their hands; and prescribed regulations for its proper management. This charter affords a very humbling view of the state of the University at this time; for from it it appears that the whole members, regents, and students, residing within it, amounted only to 15 persons. Even this small number, however, and notwithstanding the increased donations, it was afterwards found necessary to diminish; indeed it appears from the rental, that at this time all the sum which it was found possible to make effectual, was only £300 Scots yearly.

A new charter of foundation was given by King James VI. in the year 1577, during his minority, with the advice and consent of the Earl of Morton, Regent of the kingdom; and along with this, a grant of the Rectory and Vicarage of the parish of Govan. This charter, in its most essential points, continues to be in force to the present day. The offices appointed by it are twelve; a principal, three regents or professors, four bursars, a steward, a cook, and a servant to the principal. The languages and sciences taught at this period were Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, rhetoric, dialectics, morals, and politics, the ele-

ments of arithmetic and geometry, physiology, geography, chronology, and astrology. Soon after the new foundation, in 1581, the Archbishop gave a donation of the customs of the city of Glasgow; in consequence of which a fourth regent or professor was founded. A new body of statutes were also at this time formed, which are still in existence. In 1637, the Professorship of Humanity seems to have been founded. The College, in 1641, received from Charles I. the temporality of the Bishopric of Galloway, reserving a power of burdening it with the sum of £100 sterling to any person he should name.

From the period of its new erection in the reign of James VI., the University continued to prosper until the era of the Restoration; at which time it had, besides a principal, eight professors, a librarian with a tolerable library, the number of its bursars increased, and a great addition of students of all ranks. The buildings too, which had become ruinous, were begun to be rebuilt in a more enlarged and elegant manner, than they had formerly been. The re-establishment of Episcopal government in the church, however, which took place at the restoration of Charles II., gave a severe check to the prosperity of the University,

by depriving it at once of the best part of its revenue—the Bishopric of Galloway. In consequence of this, notwithstanding of its revenue otherwise, a large debt was contracted, and it was found necessary to reduce three out of the eight professorships; while the emoluments of those which remained were very much reduced. Notwithstanding a report made in favour of the University, by a Visitation appointed by Parliament in 1664, it was allowed to remain in the distressed state we have just described, till after the Revolution. It no doubt during this time received considerable donations and mortifications; but these were all appropriated by the donars, either to the carrying on of the building, or to the foundation of bursars.

In the year 1693, each of the Scotch Universities obtained a gift of £300 a-year, out of the bishops' rents in Scotland. The sum payable to the University of Glasgow was allocated upon the Archbishopric of Glasgow; and soon after, as the Bishopric of Galloway could not be recovered, a lease was obtained of the whole rent of the Archbishopric of Glasgow for fifteen years, which has been since periodically renewed by the Crown. In consequence of these gifts, the University now

began to revive from the long state of depression in which it had remained ; and the exertions which now began to be made, were greatly encouraged by the increased number of students. The students of theology, Greek, and philosophy, amounted in 1702 to 402. In the year 1706, the professorship of humanity was revived. Queen Anne granted to the University, in 1708, £210 sterling, yearly, payable out of the exchequer ;— one part of which was set apart for salaries to a professor of anatomy and botany, and to a professor of oriental languages ; and another part of it for augmenting the salaries of the principal and professors. This gift has been renewed by all subsequent sovereigns. A new gift of £170 per annum was granted by King George I. out of the rents of the Archbishopric, which was appropriated for a salary to a professor of ecclesiastical history, and for augmenting the smaller salaries of the other professors. Another professorship was added by George II. ; and, in 1760, a professor of astronomy was appointed by George III. Several new professorships have of late years been erected ; and at present the academic body, besides the lord chancellor, lord rector, dean of faculty, and principal, consists of twenty distinct professorships.

It is not to be expected that we should enumerate all the donations which have, from time to time, been made by private individuals, as they have been very numerous, and of various kinds. Books and prints have been left to the library, or money for the purpose of purchasing books. Money has been bequeathed, likewise, for prizes to be distributed to the more deserving students, and for carrying on the buildings;—and gifts, both of money and land, have been made for the foundation of bursars in philosophy, in theology, and in medicine.

From the slight sketch which we have now given of the history of the University of Glasgow, it will be at once seen, that however much science may have advanced since its first erection, and though even many new sciences have been, as it were, brought into existence, the University and its members have not been behind the advance of human knowledge; and, indeed, we would be concealing the truth did we not say, that it has not only kept pace with the improvements of science, but in numerous instances has led the way. Delicacy prevents us from speaking, in the only terms in which we could speak, of the talents, learning, and industry of the present professors;

but to prove the high character which this seminary of learning has held, it is only necessary to remind our readers, that here Dr. Reid meditated and produced his *Inquiry into the Human Mind*, which was destined to neutralize the poison of the sceptical Hume; and Adam Smith prepared for the world his invaluable gift of the *Wealth of Nations*; that within these ancient walls Black made those important experiments which may be said to have created a new era in chemistry; that here Simpson, and Miller, and Young, and Jardine, and a host of others alike eminent in their various departments, delivered instruction, the memory of which has not yet, and will not soon pass away; and that in this University, through the philanthropy of an Anderson, the cheering spectacle of a body of working mechanics receiving instructions in science and philosophy was first beheld. We need hardly say that the high character of the University has not in our days been diminished: we trust it will ever maintain the station it at present holds.

Immediately to the south of the University buildings, and on the east side of the High-Street, from which it is removed a little back, stands the College or Black Friars' Church. This building



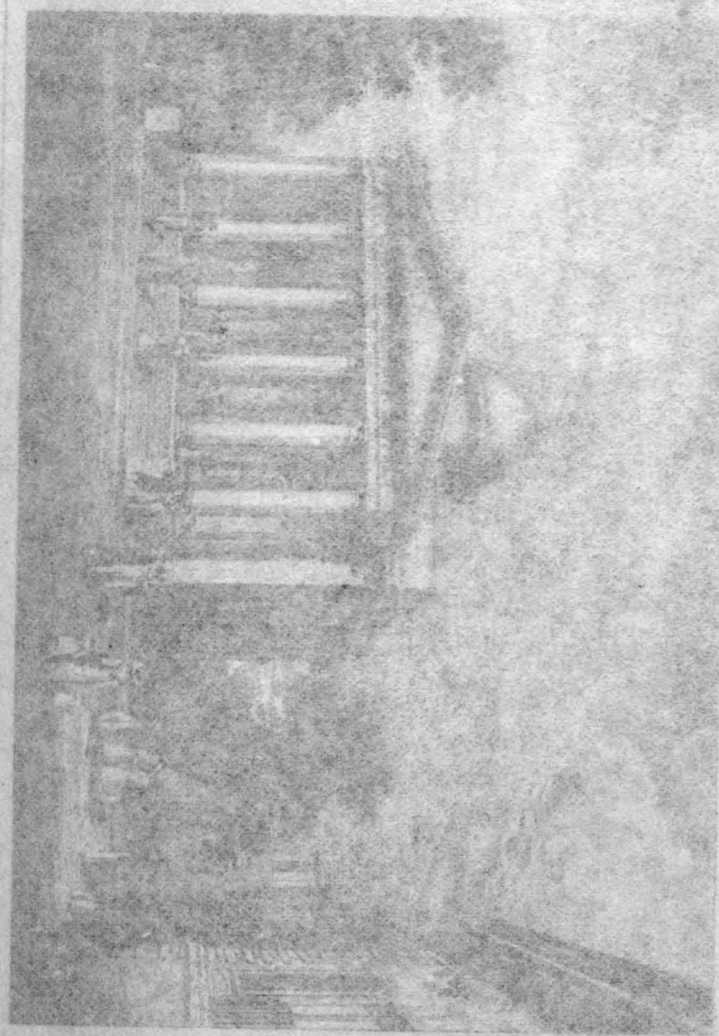
has not the slightest pretensions to beauty of any kind ; it partakes in some degree of the Gothic style of architecture, and has a small tower in front, in which there is a bell. It was erected in the year 1699, on the site of a former church belonging originally to the Convent of Dominican or Black Friars, which stood in its immediate neighbourhood ; and which was made over to the College at the Reformation, and at a subsequent period by the principal and professors to the community of Glasgow, under certain restrictions. This church, which was destroyed in the year 1668, during a severe thunder storm, was very ancient, and indeed is supposed to have been erected about the seventh century. It is understood to have been a very splendid structure ; and M'Ure mentions, that it was reported by Mr. Miln, the king's architect, who inspected it in 1638, to have no equal in Scotland, with the exception of Whithorn in Galloway ; and that, as appeared from its style of architecture, the Cathedral was of much more recent erection. If in the date of erection assigned to it, Mr. Miln was at all correct, it must have been in the Norman style, that prevailed previous to the introduction of the early English, which is that of the Cathedral.

The destruction of the Black Friars' Church is therefore peculiarly to be regretted, as it would have afforded us a specimen of the architecture of our ancestors previous to 1189, when the Norman style began to disappear, and the early English to take its place.

## THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

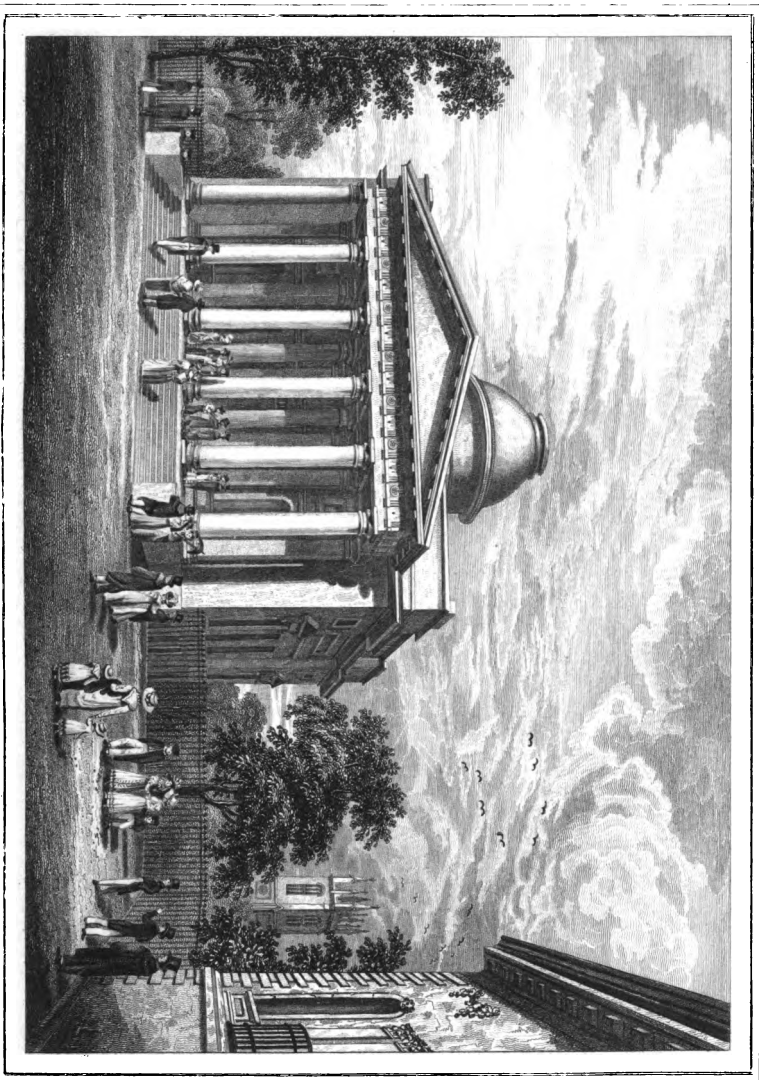
---

THE Hunterian Museum, which stands at the west end of the College Garden, and immediately in front of the buildings which have been erected for a common hall and additional class-rooms, is an exceedingly elegant and classic building, and unquestionably one of the finest in the city. It was erected in 1804, from designs by William Stark, Esq., who has already repeatedly been mentioned, as having given the designs of various public buildings in Glasgow. The Roman Doric was chosen by Mr. Stark for the front of the building; and when we consider the purpose to which it was to be appropriated, and the confined situation in which it was to be placed, it is obvious no choice could have been happier. The Grecian Doric would have been by far too heavy: either the Ionic or Corinthian orders much too light,



VIEW OF THE MUSEUM BUILDING





DRAWN BY J. FLEMING.

# VIEW OF INTERIOR OF MUSEUM, &c.

*from the West*

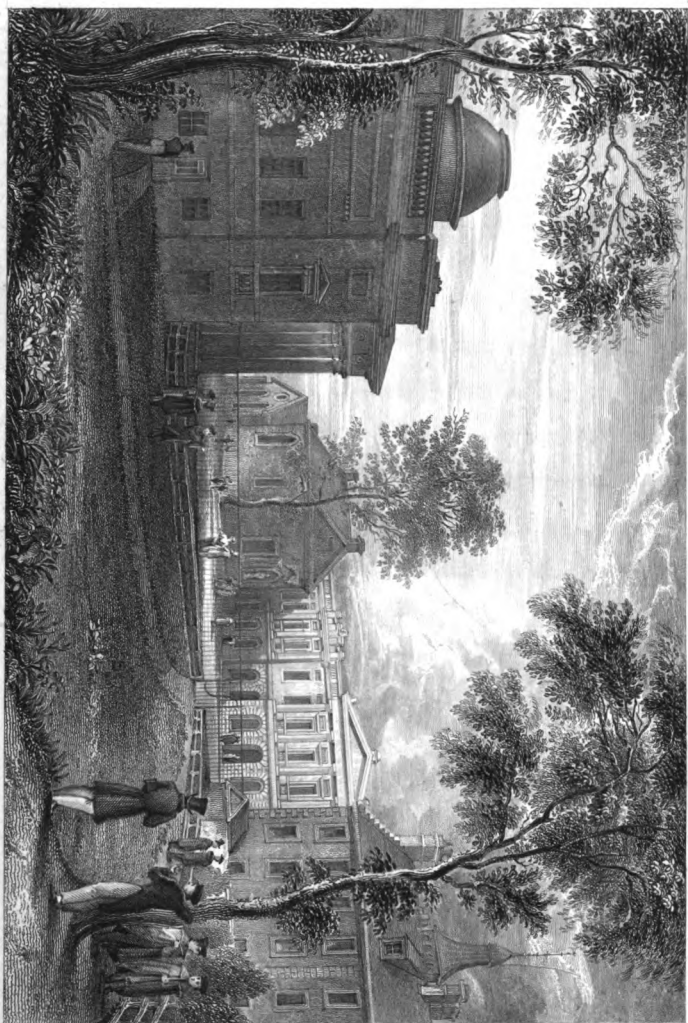
ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SMYTH.











DRAWN BY J. LEUNG

VIEW OF INTERIOR OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

ENG'D BY JOSEPH SWAN

*From the Garden.*



or too ornate. The Roman Doric combines the simple grandeur of the ancient Doric with the grace and lightness of the other orders, and was thus eminently fitted both for the situation and purpose of this building. It is more than questionable if Mr. Stark was ever again so successful as he was in his design for this very chaste and beautiful structure. The front exhibits six columns, rising from a flight of steps; and behind this there is a recess, and a second row of columns. These columns support a very handsome pediment, with appropriate ornaments; whilst a dome of stone, surmounted by a glass cupola, rising from the top, gives a graceful finish to the edifice. Dr. Cleland, in his *Annals of Glasgow*, very justly observes, that "the merit of this building is not confined merely to its portico; its general proportion, the simplicity of its parts, and the elegance of its form, render many views of it from the garden little, if at all, inferior to the principal front. The interior, likewise," he observes, "corresponds in a remarkable degree with the exterior appearance. There are throughout the same simplicity, the same elegance, the same attention to effect. The saloon for paintings is particularly beautiful in its form, proportions, and

decorations, while it is at the same time well contrived for exhibiting the paintings to advantage."

The magnificent collection which this fine edifice was erected to contain, was a donation to the University by the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, Physician in London. This eminent man was born in the parish of East Kilbride, near Glasgow, in 1710; and by a full course of academical education in this seminary, he laid the foundation of his future greatness in literature and science. He went afterwards to London, where he soon rose to that station in his profession and in society to which his commanding talents entitled him. The University conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Medicine in 1750: he died in 1783.

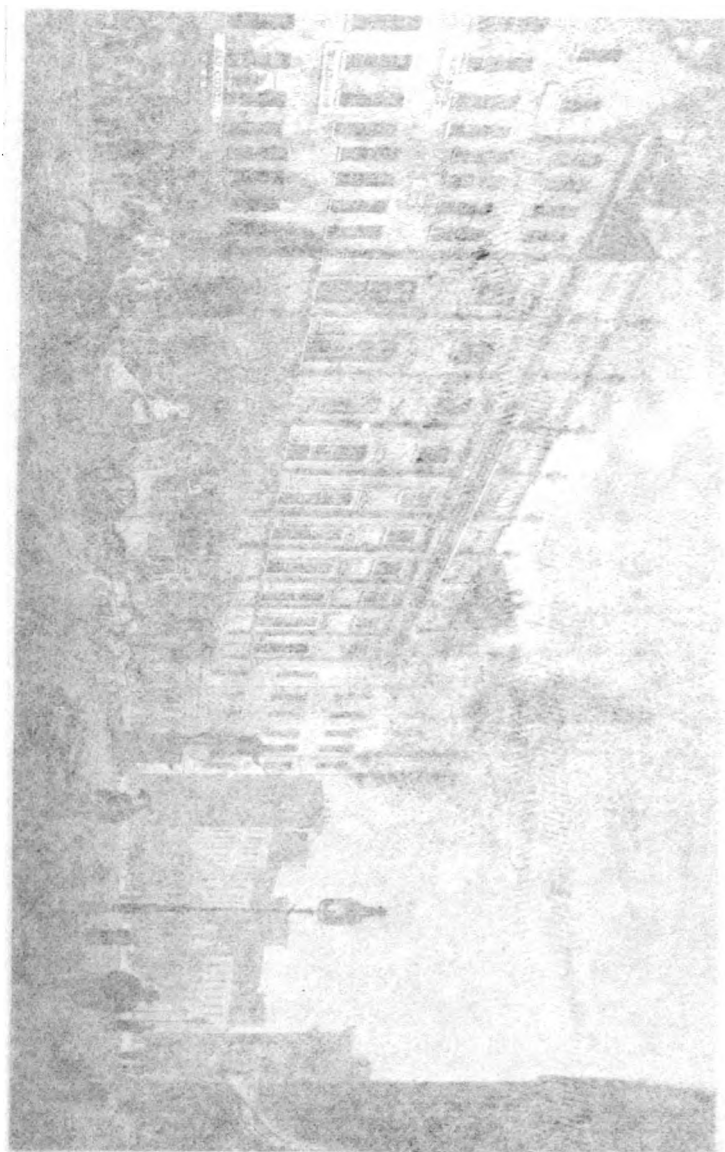
The collection of this Museum is said to have cost upwards of £100,000, and was the accumulation of half a century. It contains a library of ten or twelve thousand volumes, among which are many rare and valuable books; a collection of medals far superior to any thing of the kind in Britain, and surpassed by very few cabinets in the world; and a considerable collection of manuscripts, some of them very beautifully illuminated.

The anatomical preparations are very numerous, and in a good state of preservation. The pictures are many of them by very eminent masters. The collection of minerals is extensive, and contains many specimens of much beauty and rarity. The shells and the corals are entitled to the same praise. The zoological collection has been much improved within the last few years. The collection of insects is extensive, and is rendered interesting from having been arranged by the celebrated Naturalist Fabricius. Besides all these, there is a large miscellaneous collection of extraneous fossils, antiquities, warlike and other instruments used by savage and barbarous nations, and many other curious productions of Nature and Art.

## TOWN HALL, EXCHANGE, &c.

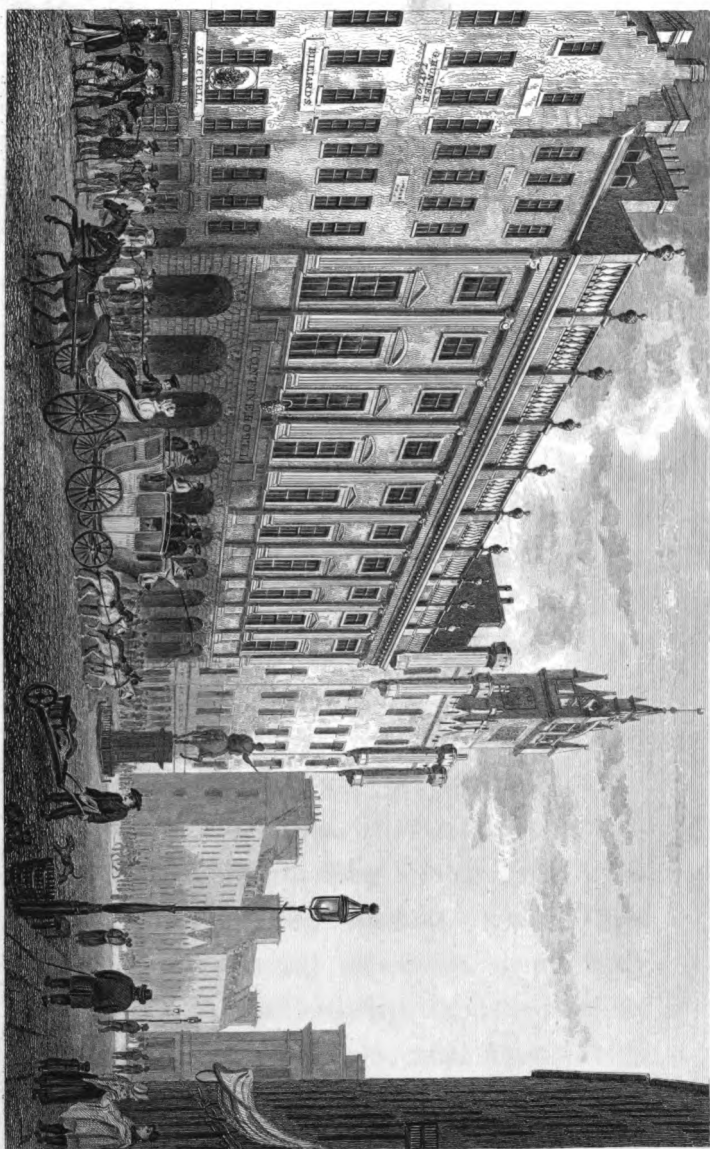
---

THE Town Hall buildings are situated near the Cross, on the north side and at the east end of the Trongate. These buildings were originally erected in the year 1631, but were much improved in 1740, and contained, besides the Town Hall, a very neat room which was used as an assembly room. The lower story of this edifice is formed into an extensive piazza, which, with the pavement in front, is used as an exchange by the merchants of Glasgow. The range of pillars in front are lofty, square, and rusticated, and support arches, the key-stones of which bear colossal caricatured resemblances of the human face. On this arcade rests the upper part of the building, consisting of two stories, which is ornamented between the windows by a range of fluted pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting a very rich entablature,









DESIGNED BY J. KNOX

# VIEW OF TOWN HALL EXCHANGE & CO

*From the West.*

ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH BARN



above which is a balustrade, adorned at intervals by handsome vases.

The Town Hall, which is on the second floor, is a very spacious and lofty room, ornamented with much taste and elegance. It contains portraits of all the sovereigns of Great Britain, commencing with James VI., who united the crowns though not the kingdoms; a portrait, by Ramsay, of Archibald Duke of Argyle; and a statue of white marble, erected by the citizens of Glasgow, to the memory of the late celebrated prime minister, William Pitt. This statue is said to be an exceedingly faithful likeness of the great statesman, and is unquestionably much to be admired as a fine specimen of the sculptor's art. It stands at the east end of the hall, between two pillars painted in imitation of porphyry.

In 1781, a subscription, on the plan of a Tontine, was opened for building a Hotel and Coffee-Room, in 107 shares, at £50 each. These buildings were erected afterwards, immediately behind the Town Hall buildings; and the assembly room, which was found too small for the city, was formed into part of the Hotel. The Coffee-Room, which is on the ground floor, and is entered from the piazza or exchange, is a noble room,

seventy-four feet in length, of proportional width and height, and plainly, but elegantly decorated. It is supplied with all the important Scotch, English, Irish, and Continental newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodical publications: in 1826, the annual subscribers amounted to about 1250, paying each £1 : 12s. Strangers are freely admitted to this room, without any previous introduction, and, for a limited time, are allowed all the privileges of subscribers;—"a liberality," says Dr. Cleland, "it is believed, not equalled in any of the other great towns in the island."

Immediately in front of these buildings stands a majestic equestrian statue, erected in memory of King William III. It was presented to the city by James Macrae, a citizen of Glasgow, who had been governor of the presidency of Madras; and was erected in 1735. The statue is placed on a high pedestal, bearing an appropriate inscription in Latin, and is surrounded by an iron railing.

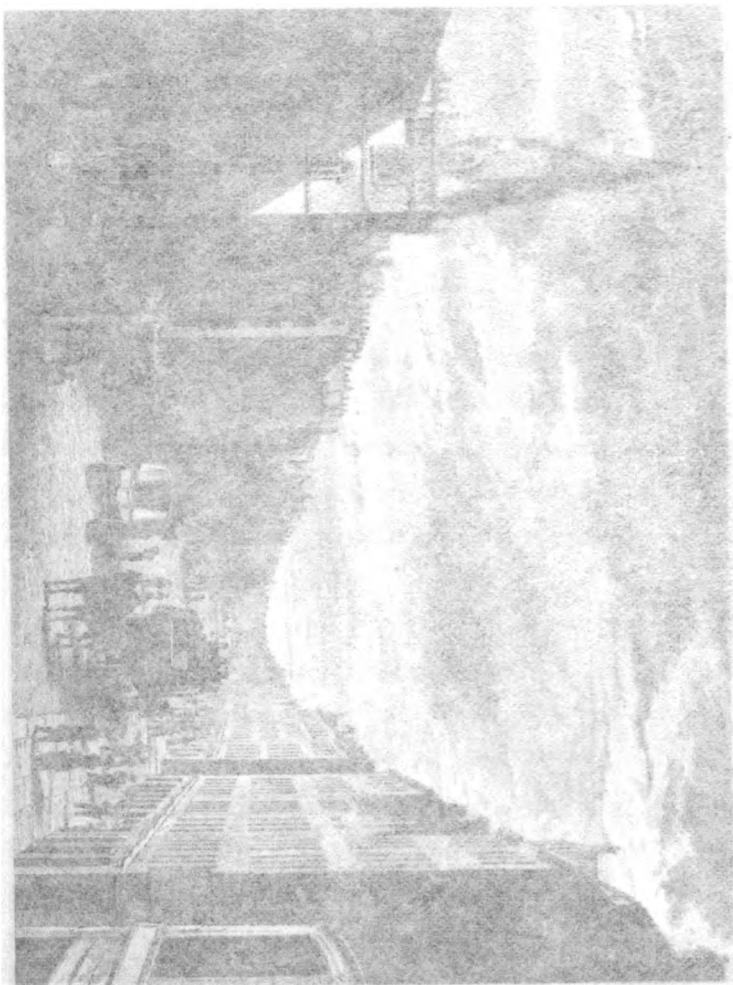
The old tolbooth, or gaol, erected in 1603, stood immediately adjoining the east end of the Town Hall, but was removed after the erection of the new jail and public offices fronting the green. It was a venerable Gothic structure, having turrets

and embrasures, and a lofty tower at the east end, terminating in the shape of an imperial crown. This ancient building, thus situated in the centre of the city, and harmonizing, as it did, with the public buildings adjoining, had a very striking and interesting appearance, and formed a fine termination to the finest street in the city. At its removal, the tower was allowed to remain, and a lofty pile of building was erected, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton, ornamented with turrets and embrasures, so as, in as much as possible, to preserve a similarity to the old tower. The tower is furnished with a clock and bell, and a set of musical chimes, so arranged as to play a tune every two hours, changing daily at ten o'clock, forenoon. They are also played by a musician between the hours of two and three every day.

## TRONGATE AND ARGYLE-STREET.

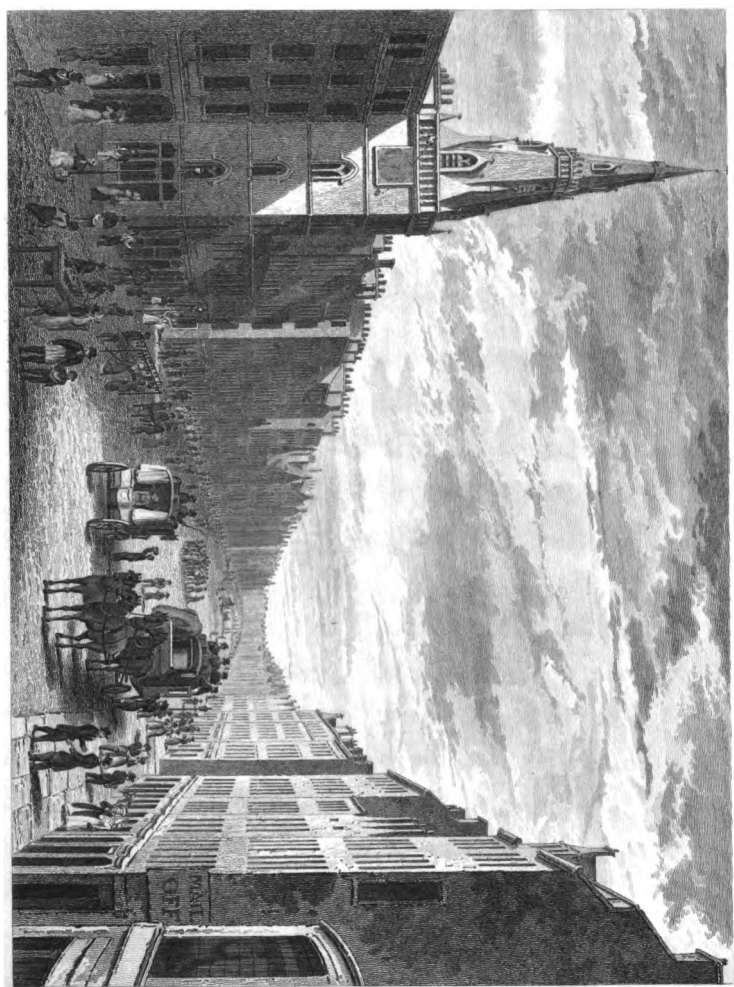
---

THE Trongate and Argyle-Street together form a street which is unquestionably one of the finest in Europe. In length they are, from the Cross to Anderston, about a mile; in breadth, upon an average, seventy feet; and the houses, which are built of stone, are generally four or five stories high. From these circumstances alone, they are very justly admired. Their greatest interest, however, arises from other causes: they are the principal scene on which is displayed that restless spirit of enterprise and industry which has raised Glasgow to the rank of the second city in the empire. From morning till night, crowds of human beings, each intent on his own objects and plans, are seen moving rapidly along; wave after wave of the busy population rises and disappears. Carriages of every description contribute greatly









DRAWN & ENGRAVED

BY JOSEPH STARR.

VIEW OF TONGATE & ARGYLE STREET.



to the interest of the scene ; whilst the gay and splendid appearance of the shops and warehouses, with which the streets are lined, serve to relieve the fatiguing bustle of the multitude and the general plainness of the architecture. A spectator surveying these streets feels that they are indeed

“ A map of busy life,  
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns.”

There are streets in Europe, no doubt, more rich in architectural ornaments, and even more remarkable for the signs of wealth and commercial industry, but none combine so fully the various advantages which the Trongate and Argyle-Street possess.

Their chief defects are, that notwithstanding their great length, they are adorned with no public buildings, except those at the Cross, and have little to boast of in architectural beauty: The houses are indeed lofty, and built of stone, but otherwise have scarcely any ornament. Their stateliness and irregularity, however, have a very grand and imposing effect ; and comparing them with those streets built according to the rules of modern taste, one cannot help feeling that they have a far less stiff and artificial appearance, and

exhibit somewhat of the variety and contrasts which prevail among the restless and eager multitude, whose little interests and schemes they circumscribe and protect.

There seems to be no doubt that, about the beginning of the twelfth century, there was a public road where the Trongate is now laid out ; but it is not known when this road was first opened. It was, however, merely a road, for it was not till the fifteenth century that houses were first built upon it, and it came to be formed into a regular street. From its original name, St. Enoch's Gate, it appears to have been, in these early times, principally used as a road to the church or chapel of St. Enoch, which formerly stood where the square and church of the same name are now situated.

The opening of the College, which was about the middle of the fifteenth century, very naturally produced an increase of the inhabitants : and the consequent necessity for additional houses caused the town to spread down the High-Street towards the present Cross, and from thence along the Salt-market, the Gallowgate, and the Trongate. For a long period after this, the buildings in the Trongate extended no farther west than the Tron Church—then called the Church of St. Mary.

The houses continued to advance westward but very slowly, for we find at the commencement of the last century that they extended no farther than the West Port or Gate, which then stood where the Black Bull Inn now stands. The ground adjoining the Trongate, on which Bell-Street, Candleriggs, King-Street, and Prince's Street are now built, though within the walls of the city, was at this period corn fields. In the year 1720, the Ram's Horn Church was erected, and about the same time these streets were laid out, and began to be built. A few houses were at this time erected without the West Port; but it was not till it was removed, and towards the beginning of the present century, that Argyle-Street was regularly formed.

Previous to the year 1652, the fronts of the houses in the Trongate were chiefly built of wood. In the month of July of that year, a dreadful fire broke out in the High-Street, which, besides burning a great portion of it, almost entirely destroyed the Saltmarket and the Trongate. This was a heavy calamity to the town, being the cause of much misery at the time; but, eventually, it added considerably to the beauty of that part of the Trongate, for, to prevent such

accidents in future, the fronts of the houses were thereafter generally built of free-stone.

It is hardly possible to look at these streets as they now appear, without reverting to their state a little before the close of the last century; and in making this comparison, we at once perceive the important advances that Glasgow has made in wealth, and the comforts and elegancies of life, as well as in the sciences and the arts. We cannot examine the excellence of the foot pavements which at present extend the whole length of both streets, without feeling surprised when we are told that previous to 1778 this convenience did not exist. The first pavement laid in the Trongate was by Mr. John Wilsone, smith, who possessed an ironmonger's shop under Hutcheson's Hospital, which at that time stood in the Trongate where Hutcheson-Street now communicates with it. Mr. Wilsone, in the year 1778, paved the front of his own shop, and his laudable example was speedily followed during the three or four succeeding years; yet it was not till the year 1800, when the first Police Act was obtained, that foot pavements became general. Nor was it till that period that street lamps came into general use. About the year 1708, a few small conical lamps were

introduced, and it may be presumed these were afterwards increased in number; and in 1780, nine lamps were put up on the south side of the Trongate, from the Tron Church Steeple to the head of Stockwell-Street. It was for a long time, however, customary to light the street lamps only during three months in the middle of winter; and then never on the Sabbath evening, as it was considered that on that night no respectable citizen or his family would be abroad. The first four-wheeled carriage ever possessed by a citizen of Glasgow, was in the year 1752, by Mr. Allan Dreghorn. He was a wright and timber-merchant, and the carriage was built by his journeymen.

In order to complete the short sketch which has been given of the ancient state of the Trongate, as compared with what it now is, it is only necessary to mention the difference which has taken place during that period in the value of shops and houses. It appears that in the year 1712, the rental of Spreull's Land, then the most valuable by far in this part of the town, amounted in whole to £56:13s. 4d. sterling: among other dwelling-houses which the land contained, Mr. Spreull's own house and cellars were rented at £10:3s. 4d.; the house of Lady Glencairn at £9; that of Lady



Auchinbrock, £6 : 13s. 4d. ; Lady Craignish, £5 : 10s. ; and several respectable individuals possessed houses in it so low as £2 and £3 sterling. At this period there were only two hundred and two shops in the town, and of these only about thirty were in the Trongate. The highest rent of a shop was about £5, the lowest 12s., the average probably about £3. From £150 to £200 is not an uncommon rent for a shop in the Trongate in the present day.

The Tron Church, anciently dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the spire of which is seen in the foreground of the engraving, was founded in the year 1487. It was a large collegiate church, containing several ailes, and was governed by a provost and eight or nine prebends. It was founded and endowed by the community of Glasgow ; and the wealthier citizens were great benefactors to it, several of them having founded and endowed chaplainaries and altarages within it. The first provost was Dr. William Elphingston, Bishop of Ross, afterwards of Aberdeen, a native of Glasgow, and son of William Elphingston, a merchant burghess of the city. The fabric of the church was allowed to go much to decay during the confusions which followed the Reformation ; but it was

repaired in 1592, when the numerous altars which it contained were removed. In the year 1637, it was enlarged by the addition of several ailes toward the street, and the tower and spire were then built. On the 8th of February, 1793, the church was burned down, with the exception of the tower and spire. In 1794, the church was rebuilt on the site of the old one, from designs by Mr. James Adam. The new church is a plain modern building, with a spacious cupola roof ; it stands behind the spire, but is unconnected with it. When the spire was first erected, the lower part of it, which is at present a shoemaker's shop, was fitted up as a tron, or place for weighing ; from this circumstance, the church and street have both derived their present name.

## GLASGOW, FROM BEYOND THE HUMANE SOCIETY HOUSE.

---

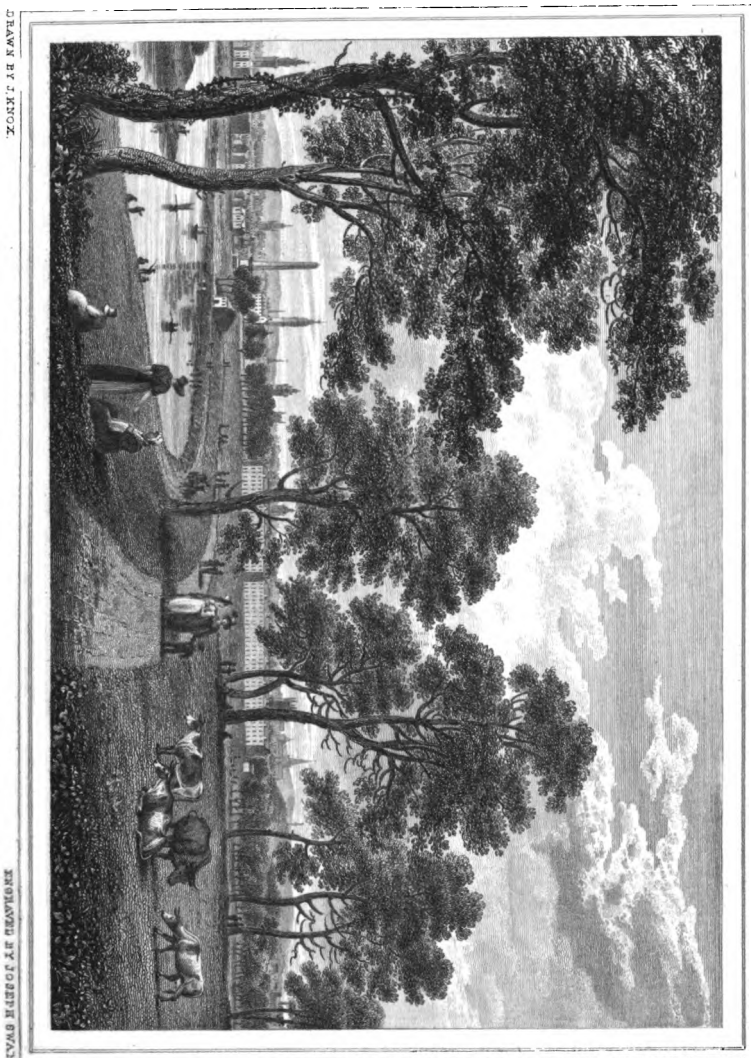
THIS view is taken from that part of the Green called the King's Park, a little above the turn of the river. A considerable part of the Green is seen, which, with some of its fine old trees, forms the foreground of the picture. Monteith Row, a neat range of houses, now opened up by London-Street, appears in the middle; and the city, with the far-off hills, is seen in the distance. The Green, however, forms here the principal object; and we shall take this opportunity to give a short account of it.

It is not known when the Green first became the property of the community of Glasgow; but it is supposed to have been included in the grant of King James II. to Bishop Turnbull in 1450. At whatever time it may have been acquired, however, it was of very small extent to what it now is, comprehending only that part now called the "Laigh"



The first of these is the report of the Council  
 of the American Medical Association, dated 1907, of  
 the results of the investigation of the cause of  
 the epidemic of typhoid fever in the District of  
 Columbia, which was caused by the drinking of  
 water from the Potomac River. The report states  
 that the water from the Potomac River was  
 contaminated by the sewage of the city of  
 Washington, and that the water was  
 distributed to the city of Washington by the  
 Potomac Water Works. The report also states  
 that the water from the Potomac River was  
 contaminated by the sewage of the city of  
 Washington, and that the water was  
 distributed to the city of Washington by the  
 Potomac Water Works.

[illegible]



CHAMBERLAIN.

ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SWAN.

# VIEW OF GLASGOW.

*From beyond the Hamne Street House.*



Green; and even this, from its being intersected by the burn, its low situation, and liability to be overflowed, was formerly of little comparative value. From the year 1638 to 1661, it was considerably improved by the filling up of pools, and levelling islands, which had been formed on it by the river. In 1664, it was resolved by the magistrates and council to purchase such parts of the lands of Kinclaith and Daffiegreen, now called the High Green, as should from time to time be brought into the market; and accordingly, in the course of the next thirty years, the whole of the High Green had been purchased from a variety of individuals. From the year 1686 to 1699, the run-rigg lands called Craignestock, now the Calton Green, were purchased; and in a few years afterwards a wall was erected enclosing the whole. In 1730, a plan was made of the Green, by which it appears at that time to have contained only fifty-nine acres, one rood, and seven falls. In 1756, walks were commenced to be made in it, which have continued to be enlarged and improved ever since. The serpentine walks, which were at first formed with shrubbery, were afterwards removed, as they came to be abused by idle and disorderly people. No farther additions appear to



have been made till the year 1773, when twenty-eight acres were purchased from Colin Rae, Esq. of Little Govan ; several smaller lots of the lands of Kinclaith were afterwards purchased from other individuals ; and in 1792, the lands of Provost-haugh, or Flesher-haugh, were added to the rest. We cannot notice all the various improvements which have been from time to time made on the Green, by those who have had the charge of it ; but it is impossible to pass over in silence those which have been effected since Dr. Cleland became Superintendent of Public Works for the City. The Laigh Green has been raised several feet, so as to be above ordinary floods of the river ; the washing-house has been removed from the very conspicuous position it formerly occupied, to one more retired, and more appropriate for it ; the Camlachie Burn, which ran through the centre, and had become a perfect nuisance, has been conveyed under ground in a tunnel, and the ground which it occupied filled up and levelled with the rest ; the banks of the river, formerly very rugged and uneven, and full of boggy, marshy ground, have been levelled and drained, so as to present beauty where before there was only deformity ; trees have been planted, new walks formed for the

use of the inhabitants, and indeed the whole surface of the park improved; the old walks have all been enlarged, and a fine carriage road has been carried round the whole extent of the Green; while, instead of the old wall which formerly surrounded it, it is now enclosed by a low parapet, with a strong and handsome iron railing, having elegant gates at the various places of entrance. It is said now to contain upwards of one hundred and eight acres of ground.

The monument to the illustrious Nelson, which stands on a gentle eminence at the southwest end of the High Green, was erected by the inhabitants of Glasgow, at an expense of upwards of £2000. The design, which is that of an obelisk of very chaste and elegant proportions, one hundred and forty-two feet, six inches high, was furnished by our talented townsman, David Hamilton, Esq.

The foundation-stone was laid with great masonic solemnity by Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart., Provincial Grand Master Mason of the Under Ward of Lanarkshire, on Friday, the 1st August, 1806, the anniversary of the battle of Aboukir, one of the hero's greatest and most signal achievements.

## JAIL, PUBLIC OFFICES, &c.

---

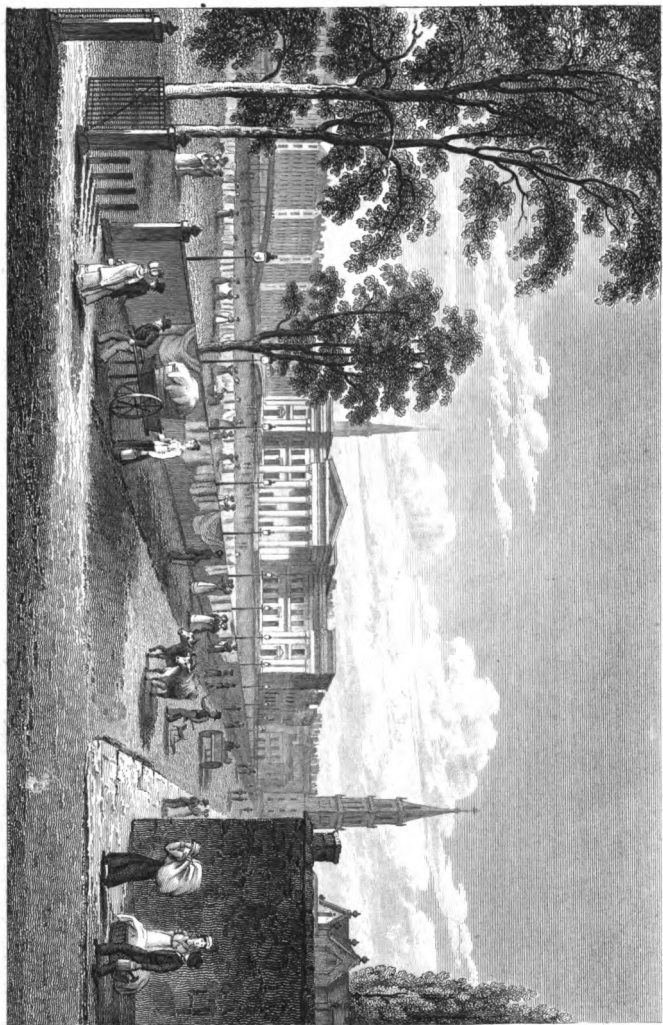
THESE buildings are of a quadrangular form, and enclose in their centre two court-yards. The principal front, which is on the east side, is of two stories, and looks towards the Green. In this side of the buildings are contained the Court Halls and various Public Offices, for the accommodation of the civil and criminal establishments of the city. The portico is an excellent specimen of the Grecian Doric, and exhibits very nearly the proportions of that of the celebrated Parthenon at Athens. Though not executed in marble, and unadorned with the exquisite sculpture with which its original is ornamented, this portico presents some idea of the grandeur and magnificence of that ancient temple. The pediment is supported by six fluted columns, placed on colossal steps, and behind there is a recess, divided from the



## JAIL, PUBLIC OFFICES, &c.

---

These buildings are of a quadrangular form, and enclose in their centre two court-yards. The principal front, which is on the east side, is of two stories, and looks towards the Green. In this side of the buildings are contained the Court Halls and various Public Offices, for the accommodation of the civil and criminal establishments of the city. The portico is an excellent specimen of the Grecian Doric, and exhibits very nearly the proportions of that of the celebrated Parthenon at Athens. Though not executed in marble, and unadorned with the exquisite sculpture with which its original is ornamented, this portico presents some idea of the grandeur and magnificence of that ancient temple. The pediment is supported by six fluted columns, placed on colossal steps, and behind there is a recess, divided from the



DRAWN & ENGRAVED

# PUBLIC OFFICES, JAIL, &c.

*From Foot of Charlotte Street.*

BY JOSEPH SWAN.



portico by a screen of columns, like the pronaos of the temple, which adds much to the richness and beauty of the effect. The architect considered the simple grandeur of this order as best suited to the purposes for which these buildings were to be appropriated; but it may be questioned how far it was fitted for so low and flat a situation as that chosen. The proportions of the portico have prevented sufficient elevation being given to the rest of the building; but it is probable this defect would be but little noticed had it not been considered necessary, since the architect's death, to erect a parapet wall and railing in front.

Those parts of the buildings fronting the north, west, and south, form the Jail, the entry to which is by the west front. This department contains seventy-four fire rooms, fifty-eight cells, and two apartments for prisoners under sentence of death, so completely cased with iron as to render the use of fetters altogether unnecessary; besides a chapel, a military guard-house, and a dwelling for the governor and his family. Four cast-iron cisterns, calculated to contain 14,776 gallons of water, are placed on the top of the prison, from which the several apartments and water-closets are supplied. These buildings were erected in 1810, from designs



by William Stark, Esq.; and at an expense amounting to £34,811 sterling. When this Jail was opened on 14th February, 1814, it being then a time of war, there were only thirty-five prisoners of every description removed from the old jail. On the 31st December, 1822, there were one hundred and twenty persons in the Jail, *viz.* debtors, sixty-one males and one female; delinquents, fifty-three males and thirteen females. During the year which ended on the last mentioned date, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four persons had been incarcerated in the Jail, *viz.* eight hundred and thirty-four debtors, and one thousand one hundred and fifty delinquents.

A Circuit Court of Justiciary is held in the principal Court Hall, three times in the course of the year, at which, with the exception of high treason, all criminal cases arising within the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, are tried before two Judges of the Supreme Court of Justiciary, and a jury of fifteen persons. The Judges on the Circuit are also entitled to decide in civil questions, brought by appeal from any of the local courts of record, where the sum at issue does not exceed £25. In 1798, only one criminal case was tried before this court; in the Spring

Circuit of 1825, there were seventy-three indictments, one hundred and seven criminals, and upwards of one thousand witnesses regularly summoned to give evidence. A branch of the Civil Jury Court holds its circuits in the same months with the Justiciary Court. In it are tried, before one of the Lords Commissioners of the Jury Court and a jury of twelve persons, all questions from the Court of Session, depending exclusively on matters of fact. The jurisdiction of this branch of the Jury Court is the same in extent with that of the Court of Justiciary.

Glasgow, like the rest of Scotland, possesses the advantage of various local, civil, and criminal courts of record. The Sheriff's Civil Court is held every Wednesday in the Justiciary Court Hall in time of session, and once a-fortnight during vacation. For cases which from their nature cannot be delayed to the ordinary diets of court, the court is open every day. All questions of civil debt to the highest amount, are competent to the Sheriff; and he has also power to decide in many questions with regard to heritable property. The business is conducted in writing, and the practitioners before the court are the members of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow. The

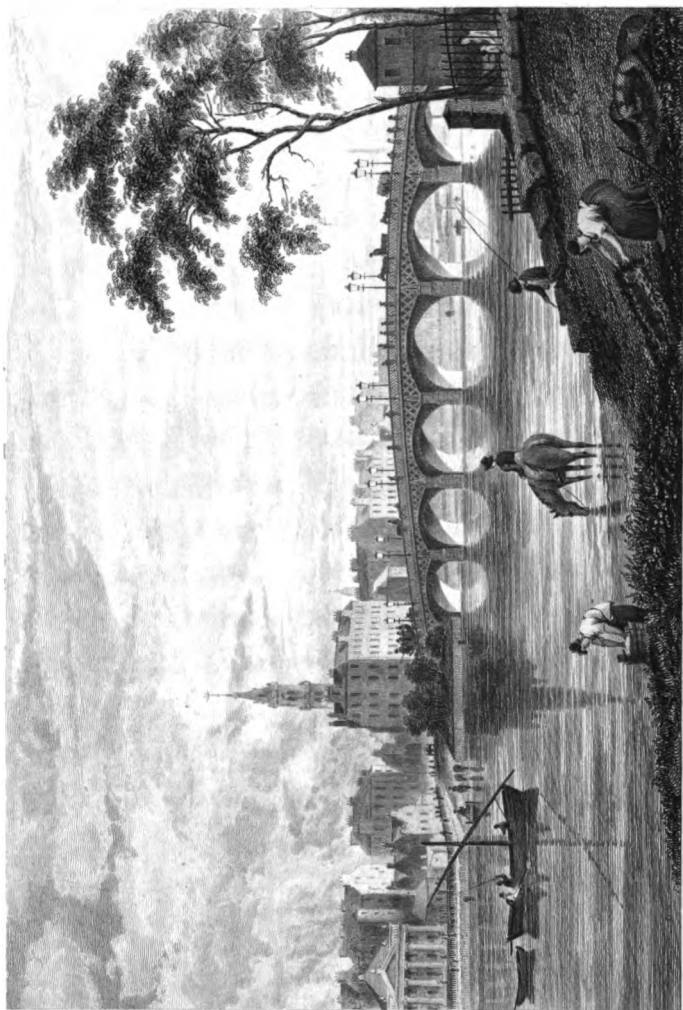
criminal jurisdiction of the Sheriff extends to the trial of all crimes, with the exception of what are usually styled the five pleas of the Crown; but he never proceeds without the intervention of a jury, except in petty delinquencies, where the punishment does not exceed fine or short imprisonment. The Civil Burgh Court, in which the Magistrates, assisted by a legal assessor, officiate by rotation, is held every Friday during session, and once a-fortnight during vacation. This court is also open every lawful day for the decision of questions which cannot be delayed. Its powers are nearly similar to those of the Sheriff Court; the procedure is likewise conducted in writing, and the practitioners are the same. In alluding to this court, we cannot help mentioning the high character to which it has attained, and the advantages it affords to the citizens, under the superintendence of the present learned assessor to the magistrates, who, with talents and literary attainments of no ordinary kind, combines extensive knowledge in the laws of his own, as well as of other countries, and a skill in the practical application of his knowledge, which would do honour to the bench of the Supreme Court. A Criminal Court is likewise held daily, for the purpose of

granting warrants to apprehend and commit to jail persons accused of crimes, for preparing the more important cases to be afterwards tried before the Circuit Court, and also for the trial of all petty delinquencies committed within the burgh. The Dean of Guild Court is held generally once a-fortnight, on Thursdays, and takes cognizance of all disputes between conterminous proprietors within the burgh, encroachments on the streets, insufficiency of buildings, adjustment of weights and measures, &c. This court consists of the Dean of Guild, who is president, four members from the Trades' House, and four from the Merchants' House, who are assisted by a legal assessor. In the Court of the Bailie of the River Clyde are decided all maritime questions, arising out of matters occurring any where on the River, from the Old Bridge of Glasgow to the Clough Stone, near the Clough Light-House. The Justices of the Peace for the Lower Ward of the County hold petty and quarter sessions, in which are investigated all infringements of the excise and game laws, questions arising between master and servant, and of county police. Besides these various courts, where the procedure is conducted in writing and a record preserved, the Sheriff,

Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace have separate Small Debt Courts, which meet weekly on different days for the decision of all claims of a certain limited amount, in which the parties appear personally, and an immediate verbal decision is given by the Judge.

The taste for litigation in this city, may be in some degree estimated from the following statement. Exclusive of the suits which were carried on in the Sheriff Court, Justice of Peace Court, and Police Court, 5798 processes were instituted in the Magistrates' Courts within the Royalty in 1815: *viz.* Ordinary Town Court, 1658; Summary Town Court, 608; Criminal Cases in the Town Court, 720; Dean of Guild Court, 90; Maritime Court, 109; Conscience Small Debt Court, 1053; Convene Small Debt Court, 1560.





DRAWN BY J. FLEMING.

ENG'D BY JOSEPH SWAN.

**VIEW OF OLD BEDFORD BRIDGE.**

*from the South of the River.*







## THE OLD BRIDGE.

---

THIS bridge was erected about the year 1345, at the expense of William Rae, then Bishop of Glasgow. It was the first stone bridge over the Clyde; and replaced one of timber, which previously served the purposes of the inhabitants, but had then gone into great decay. One of the centre arches was executed at the expense of the Lady Lochow, who, it is said, requested it as a favour of the Bishop that she should be allowed to do so. To commemorate this benefaction, a head or bust was carved on the centre stone of the arch, which was intended as her likeness. This illustrious lady, to whom Glasgow was indebted for many liberalities, was the Lady Marjory Stuart, daughter to Robert Duke of Albany, son of King Robert II. She was married to Duncan Campbell, Lord of Lochow, ancestor of the present noble family

of Argyle. Lady Lochow was proprietrix of the land on both sides of the river—where the Bridgegate is now situated on the one side, and Hutchesontown on the other. On the lands on the south side, then called St. Ninian's Croft, she built and endowed an hospital, dedicated to St. Ninian, for persons infected with leprosy.

The Old Bridge was originally a very plain structure, without any ornament. It consisted of eight arches, but when it was afterwards found necessary to narrow the river, to protect the adjoining houses from the effects of floods, two of these arches were built up. The bridge, it is said, continued for more than 300 years without requiring any material repair. In the month of July, 1671, the south-most arch fell; and was immediately thereafter rebuilt at the expense of the community of the city. "There was much care of Providence," says old M'Ure, in his usual naïve manner, "observed with regard to the fall of that arch; for it was the seventh of July, the very day of Glasgow Fair, and about twelve of the clock, and though hundreds, yea, I may venture to say thousands, had passed and repassed, both of horse and foot, yet not one single person got the least harm; which was wonderful, all

circumstances considered, and such an instance of the kindness of Providence, that ought not to be forgotten to the latest posterity.”

In the year 1777, the bridge received an addition of ten feet to its breadth on the east side, by which it was considerably strengthened, and the passage for carriages rendered more commodious. Notwithstanding of this improvement, however, and the erection of other two bridges connecting the city with the opposite suburbs, it was found still too narrow for the increased crowds of foot passengers and vehicles passing daily over it. It became necessary, therefore, that it should be again widened, which was effected in 1821, certainly in a very ingenious manner. The whole former breadth of the bridge is now used as a carriage way, and the old parapets having been removed, a series of cast-iron arches were added to each side, on which a stone pavement, five feet broad, protected by parapets of cast-iron, is supported for the convenience of foot passengers. The bridge has now a light and elegant appearance, and forms a very wide and commodious entrance to the city from the south.

## THE BRIDGEGATE.

---

THIS ancient street has fallen exceedingly from its former dignity ; and indeed, as it now is, we rather think that the greater portion of our readers will be more inclined to admire its picturesque appearance in an engraving, than to explore its recesses, or admire its beauties in the original. When the Bridgegate was first formed into a street, cannot be distinctly traced ; but it is known to have been open to the public as far back as the twelfth century. At this time, however, and indeed for long after, it was only a passage from the ancient Episcopal city to the river, and possibly to the wooden bridge which in these times served for crossing it. The first name of the street, the Fisherrow, shows that it was originally inhabited by fishermen, dwelling on the banks of the Clyde, and deriving their subsistence from the





DRAWN BY JOHN FLEMING.

ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SWAIN.

## VIEW OF BRIDGIE GATE.

*from the West.*

afterwards the temporary residence of Oliver Cromwell when in Glasgow. The Adair family had also a mansion here; and a house, but recently taken down was the birth-place of the Duchess of Douglas.

Even during a portion of the last century, the Bridgegate continued to be one of the most fashionable parts of the city, and contained the places of residence of many of her first merchants. The ancestor of Mr. Cantrill of Blythburgh had his town-house here; the old house to the right, in the foreground of the picture, was the dwelling of Provost Aird, a magistrate not yet forgotten. This gentleman commanded a regiment of 600 men raised by the city in the year 1715, when the Rebellion under the Earl of Mar broke out. These volunteers, with Provost Aird at their head, marched to Stirling, where they joined the king's forces. The Ship Bank and the Glasgow Arms Bank both occupied houses in the Bridgegate.





THE BRIDGEMAN.

From the West.

capture of its finny tribes. But it seems afterwards to have been rescued from these ignoble dwellers; and from, we may presume, the beauty of its situation on the river, became a favourite place of abode among the wealthier classes. The bishop had a house and garden at its east end, afterwards the temporary residence of Oliver Cromwell when in Glasgow. The Montrose family had also a mansion here; and a house but recently taken down was the birth-place of a Duchess of Douglas.

Even during a portion of the last century, the Bridgegate continued to be one of the most fashionable parts of the city,—and contained the places of residence of many of her first merchants. The ancestor of Mr. Campbell of Blytheswood had his town-house here; the old house to the right, in the foreground of the picture, was the dwelling of Provost Aird, a magistrate not yet forgotten. This gentleman commanded a regiment of 600 men raised by the city in the year 1715, when the Rebellion under the Earl of Mar broke out. These volunteers, with Provost Aird at their head, marched to Stirling, where they joined the king's forces. The Ship Bank and the Glasgow Arms Bank both occupied houses in the Bridgegate.

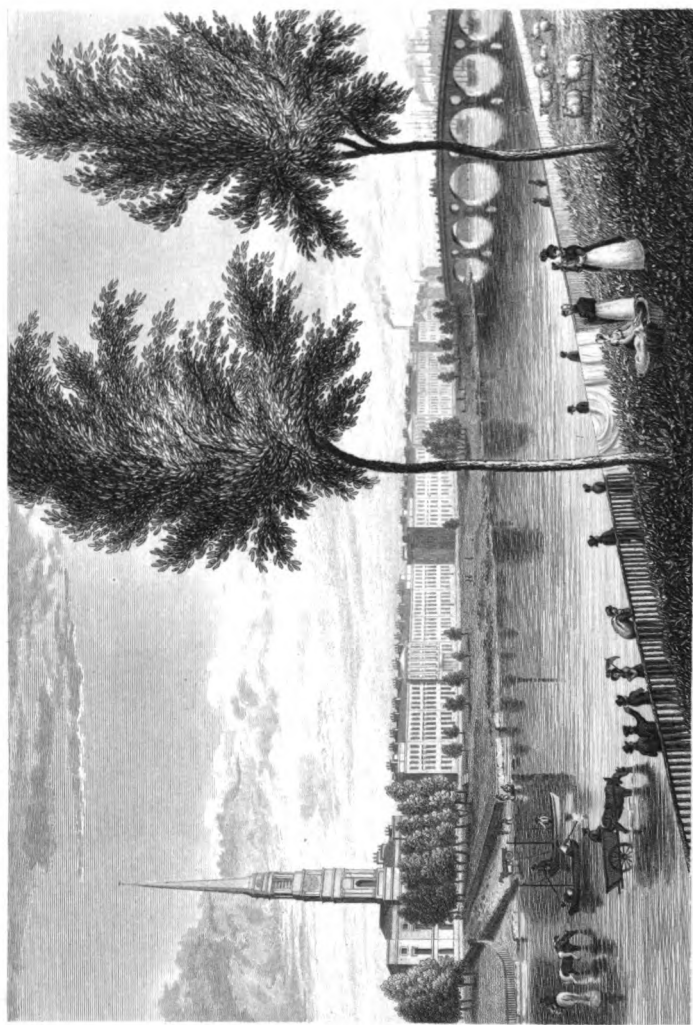
The Merchants' or Guild Hall was situated on the north side of the Bridgegate, a little to the east side of the Stockwell: it was removed, however, some years ago, and an extensive range of buildings, called Guildry Court, erected in its stead. The steeple, however, which is one of the finest in the city, was allowed to stand, and was gifted by the Merchants' House to the community at the time the hall was taken down. This ancient hall of the merchants was erected in 1651, and was finished in 1659: the designs were furnished by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, architect to King Charles II. It was a venerable old pile, the façade of which presented two stories of architecture: the steeple, which is 164 feet in height, rose from the middle of the back part of the edifice. In the centre of the under story of the front, there was a spacious door, or rather gate of entrance, opening beneath a rustic semicircular archway, with a wrought entablature, supported by Doric columns, which also flanked the entrance. From the centre of the entablature rose two Ionic columns, ornamented at the top by graceful scroll-work, and by two globes placed on the capitals of the Doric columns below. Between the Ionic columns, which supported a pediment, on the apex

of which rested a second pediment, were two compartments of sculpture. On the lower of these was carved the city arms, and the appropriate emblem of a ship in full sail: on the upper, in allusion, no doubt, to the charitable part of the institution, three old men, clad in the habit of pilgrims, and meant to represent decayed members of the house. The whole upper part of the edifice, the length of which was 82 feet, and the breadth 31 feet, was occupied by a spacious hall, well lighted, and having two fire-places; and ornamented with portraits of some of the more eminent benefactors to the poor of the Merchants' House, and by the model of a full rigged ship, which was hung from the centre of the roof. At one time, but not for some years previous to its being taken down, a board was fixed to the walls, on which were inscribed, in gilded letters, many pithy aphorisms and scripture phrases, containing directions for buying and selling with a safe conscience. The grounds behind the Merchants' Hall, and on which Guildry Court is built, was formerly laid out as a flower garden, and surrounded by a high stone wall.

It is certainly not a little surprising, that notwithstanding several years have elapsed since the

removal of the old hall, the merchants of Glasgow have not as yet erected one in its place, but have been obliged to hold their meetings in the Town Hall. Endeavours have no doubt been from time to time made for supplying this want, though hitherto without success ; but we sincerely hope that when the exertions now making for restoring the Public Offices to their former situation at the Cross are successful, this desirable object will be effected in a manner worthy of the honourable body for whose accommodation it is required.





DRAWN & ENGRAVED

BY JOSEPH SWAN.

# VIEW OF CARLTON PLACE &

*From Clyde Street.*

## CARLTON PLACE

(1871)

THE River Clyde, which has made Glasgow much wealth, is a great source of trouble to the city of Glasgow. On the one hand, the extent of its course through the city has caused the streets have been laid out in a way that is a hindrance to the traffic of the Town, and on the other hand, it is more calculated to increase the number of the population of the city, and to increase the number of the inhabitants, than the other two bridges, either of the bridges.

Carlton Place is one of the most beautiful all the ranges of buildings which are situated on the Clyde. It is situated on the north side of the river, and extends along the bank of that river to the Park of Glasgow called "Glasgow Park," and to the Glasgow Church, which is situated on the north side of the river.





CARLTON PLACE, BROOMIELAW  
BRIDGE, &c.

---

THE River Clyde, besides being the source of much wealth, is at once the boast and ornament of Glasgow. On both its banks, for the whole extent of its course through the city, spacious streets have been laid out ; and, with the exception of the Trongate and Argyle-Street, nothing is more calculated to inspire strangers with a high opinion of the wealth and enterprise of the inhabitants, than the view of these streets from either of the bridges.

Carlton Place is the most chaste and elegant of all the ranges of buildings which thus grace the Clyde. It is situated on the south side of the river, and extends along the front of that part of the Barony of Gorbals called Laurieston, from the Gorbals Church, a little below the Old Bridge, to

the Broomielaw Bridge. This fine range consists of two compartments, each three hundred and sixty feet long, divided from one another by Portland-Street. They were designed by that scientific and ingenious architect, Peter Nicholson, Esq., then in Glasgow, now in London. The eastern compartment was begun to be erected by James Laurie, Esq. in 1802, and was completed in 1804; the western compartment was begun in 1813, and completed in 1818.

The ground on which Laurieston, of which these buildings form the front towards the river, has been laid out, was originally feued by Messrs. James and David Laurie, from the Patrons of Hutcheson's Hospital, during the short peace of 1802. This ground consists of about fifty acres, which has been laid out according to a regular plan, with spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles. It extends above three thousand feet from the river, southwards, and, on an average, about one thousand feet from east to west. The feuing and building of these streets, it has been said, was retarded in no small degree by the introduction of various public works, and other nuisances, on the adjoining part of the same Barony, which belongs to the Trades' House, and

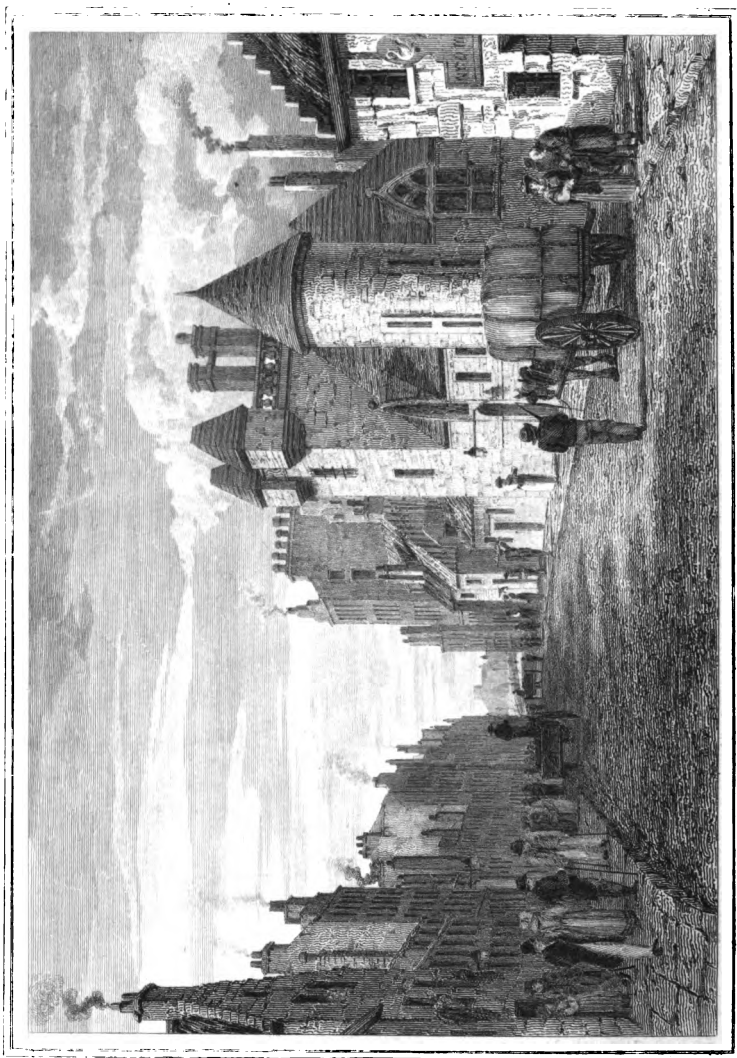
on which Tradeston has been formed. Notwithstanding this, however, and some other obstacles, a great number of fine buildings have been erected ; and Laurieston is decidedly the best built portion of the Barony of Gorbals.

In Eglinton-Street, an elegant meeting-house belonging to the United Secession Church, has been erected ; and in Portland-Street, a new Police Office and other public buildings, for the use of the Barony, have just been finished, built on a highly commodious and approved plan, and in a very neat and simple taste.

The present church of the Barony of Gorbals, which terminates the range of Carlton Place on the east, was erected in 1810, from designs by David Hamilton, Esq. It is a chaste and elegant building of the Doric order, with appropriate columns and ornaments ; having a rusticated basement, and terminated by a spire, one hundred and seventy-four feet high, of more than ordinary beauty and proportion. Nothing probably is more difficult than to design a spire in accordance with a building of Grecian or Roman architecture ; but, in the present instance, Mr. Hamilton has succeeded in overcoming all the usual obstacles with singular felicity and skill.

On the 29th of July, 1768, the foundation-stone of the Broomielaw Bridge was laid by Provost George Murdoch with masonic solemnities. The procession proceeded from the Saracen's Head Inn, then situated opposite to where the inn of the same name at present stands. The arches of the edifice were completed in 1771, and the first carriage passed over it on the 2d January, 1772. This bridge has seven arches, is five hundred feet long, and thirty feet broad within the parapets. It was planned by Mr. Milne, the architect who designed Blackfriar's Bridge, London; and was executed by Mr. John Adam, a respectable Glasgow builder.





DESIGNED BY JAMES SWAN

ENGRAVED BY J. H. BROWN

GLASGOW, CHAPMAN & CO.







### GORBALS, CHAPEL, &c.

---

THE Gorbals is the oldest suburb belonging to Glasgow ; for, according to tradition, before the building of even a timber bridge over the Clyde, a collection of houses stood on the southern side of what was then the ferry. The lands which now form the Barony of Gorbals were the property in these times of the Bishop of Glasgow ; and on them barns were erected, in which were deposited the tiends of the richest part of the diocese—the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. About the middle of the fourteenth century, the ground adjoining, and to the east of the Gorbals, was purchased by the Lady Lochow, on which she founded and endowed St. Ninian's Hospital, as has been already mentioned. Whether this part of the lands belonged previously to the Bishop, we do

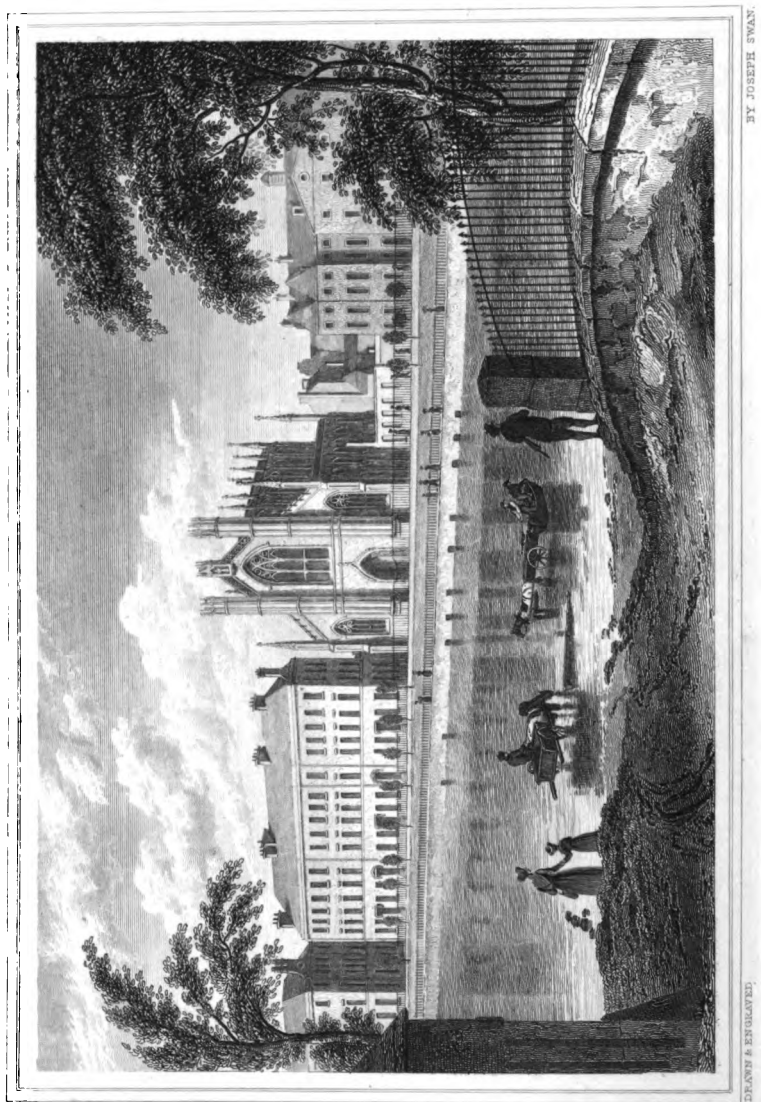
not know, but it passed afterwards to the family of Argyle, with whom Lady Lochow was connected. This part of the lands in all probability again reverted to the church, as they appear afterwards to have been considered as part of the lands of Gorbals.

After the Reformation, the property which had belonged to the Bishops, was, with the consent of the Chapter, feued out and sold to various individuals, by Archbishop Boyd; and, among the rest, the lands of Gorbals were either sold or gifted to Mr. George Elphingston, merchant in Glasgow. He was succeeded by his son, Sir George Elphingston of Blytheswood, who was a burghess and provost of the city. This gentleman afterwards rose through the favour of King James VI. to considerable eminence, was knighted, and made a Lord of Session and gentleman of the bed-chamber; and in the reign of Charles I. he was made Lord Justice Clerk, which office he held till his death in 1634. The lands of Gorbals were erected into a Burgh of Barony and Regality in his favour. Honoured as this person was by royalty, and favoured by fortune, yet, it is said, he died in great poverty, and was privately buried in the chapel adjoining his own house. The

chapel here alluded to, is that seen in the view : it appears to be very ancient, and has been attached to the house of the proprietor of the lands. The whole of Sir George's property was sold by his creditors, and the lands of Gorbals were sold to Robert Douglas, Lord Belhaven, who built the great tower near the chapel, on the front of which he placed his name and coat of arms. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, who sold the Barony of Gorbals, in 1647, to the town of Glasgow, the Trades' House, and Hutcheson's Hospital jointly ; these bodies possessed them together, *pro indiviso*, until the year 1790, when they were divided by lot. The Town Council obtained the superiority of the Barony and a portion of the lands,—the Trades' House that portion on which Tradeston, and Hutcheson's Hospital that on which Hutchesontown has since been erected. We have already spoken as to the present state of this thriving Barony, so that nothing farther need be repeated here. The old chapel, as it is still called, under which denomination was included the ancient baronial mansion of the proprietor, as well as the adjoining chapel, was long used as a prison and court-house for the Barony. Since the

erection, however, of the new public offices and police office, the chapel has been sold, and the dwelling and place of worship of the lairds of Gorbals have been turned into small shops and houses for the poorer classes.





BY JOSEPH SWAN.

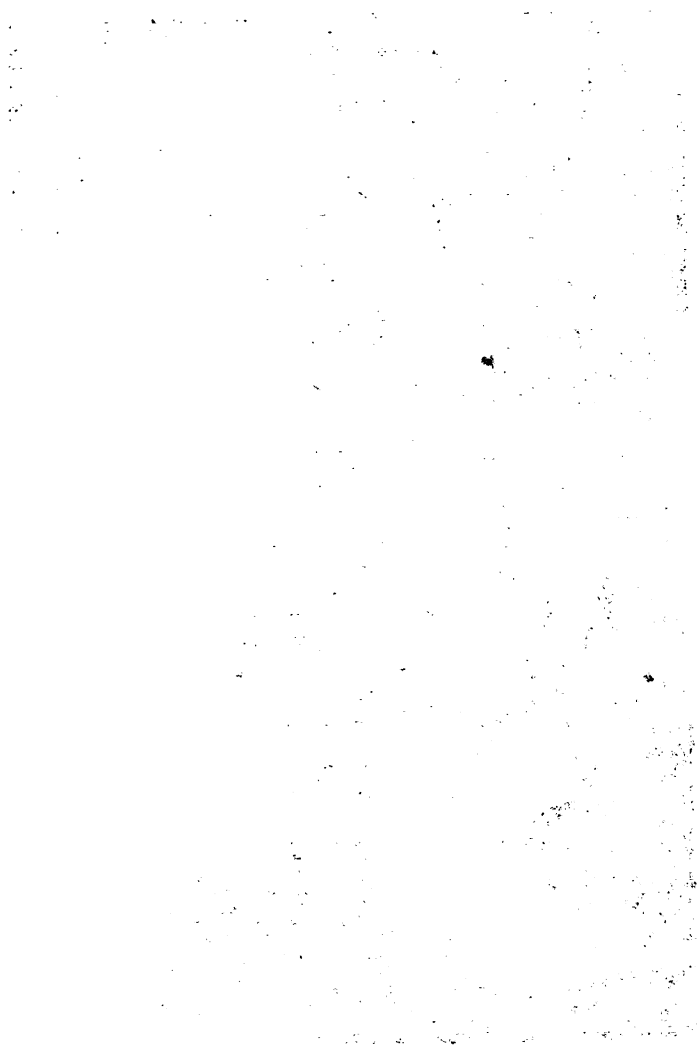
VIEW OF OLD CLARENDON STREET, NORTH CLARENDON CASTLE,  
AND TOWN'S HOSPITAL,  
*from Clide Terrace.*

1. SPIL-STRECH, 2. JUN. 1951

a very fine specimen of the species, and the  
 first we have seen of the same kind since  
 the first season. No longer than the  
 specimen of the year which I have  
 brought. All the others are small, and  
 for the purpose of the present season  
 a great deal of the same kind of  
 which, but I can never see any of the same  
 and to reach the west end of the same, and  
 and on a regular plan, and I can see no  
 required to be. It is a very fine specimen  
 the Rock, W. S. and the same.

Near the far end of the road is the Toward Hospital, part of which is a new section in the village. It is built on a hill 17 m. N. from the road.





## CLYDE-STREET, TOWN'S HOSPITAL, AND CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

---

CLYDE-STREET lies on the north bank of the river from which it derives its name, and extends from the Old to the New Bridge, immediately opposite to Carlton Place, of which a description has already been given. Although possessing neither the beauty nor the regularity of that range of buildings, this street is a great ornament to the city. The houses which have been recently erected in the centre and towards the west end of the street, are neat and on a regular plan; and all that seems to be required to render it complete is the removal of the Bottle Work at the west extremity.

Near the east end of the street stands the Town's Hospital, part of the front of which is seen in the engraving. This building was erected in 1733. It forms a quadrangle, having a large

court in the centre, used as an airing-ground by the paupers. The front range consists of a centre compartment and two projecting wings of three stories, containing the great hall where the inmates assemble for worship, the committee-room, and other apartments for the use of the charity. The buildings on the other side of the quadrangle are chiefly fitted up for the accommodation of sick and fatuous persons.

This Institution receives fixed contributions from the Town Council, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and the General Session, but is chiefly supported from an assessment laid upon the inhabitants. Every person within the burgh who is supposed from his property or business to be worth £300, is liable to this assessment. The general affairs of the Hospital are managed by the Preceptor, Vice-Preceptor, Treasurer, and forty-eight Managers, who hold stated quarterly meetings in the Hospital. A committee of eight persons is selected annually by the Managers. These, with the Preceptor and Vice-Preceptor, form a weekly committee, whose duty it is to conduct the particular arrangements of the Hospital. In the Hospital, destitute old people unfit for labour are supported ; and children, chiefly orphans,

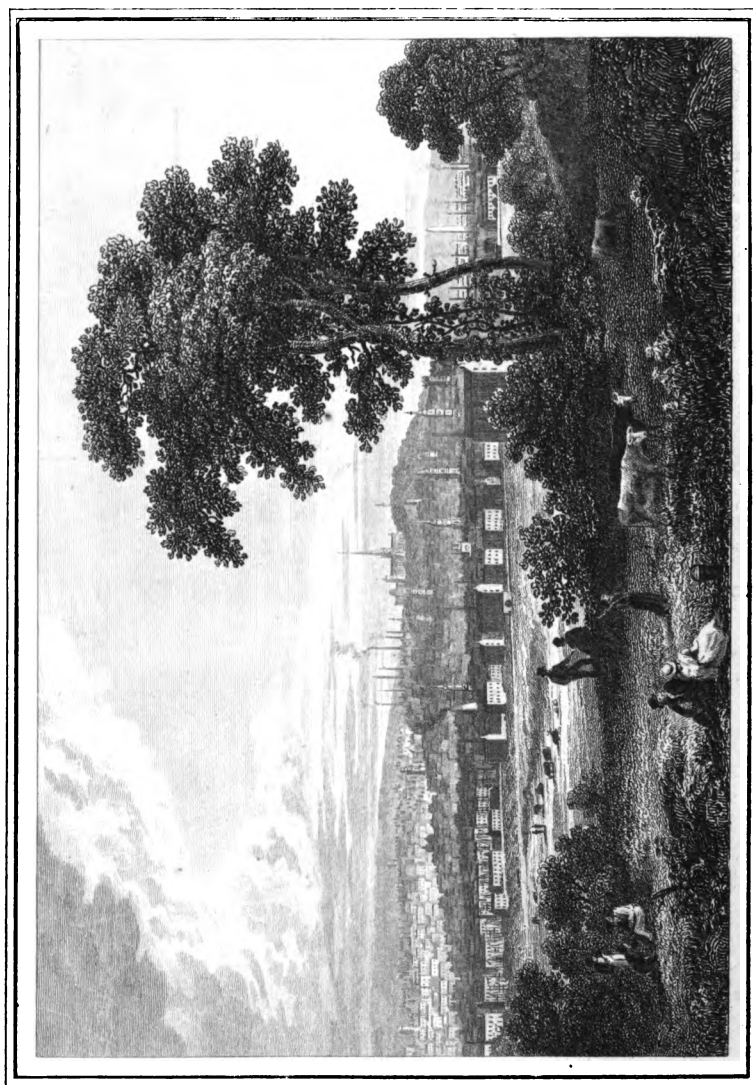
are maintained and educated until they are fit for work. There are also a number of out-door pensioners, who receive donations in money or meal.

Immediately to the west of the Town's Hospital stands the Catholic Chapel, a beautiful structure in the English or pointed style of architecture, which is a very great ornament to this part of the city. It consists of a body and side ailes; the southern end constituting the principal front. This end exhibits three divisions, the separation between the central and the two lateral ones being made by graceful turrets. In the central division is the grand door of entrance to the chapel, and above it a lofty pointed window of three lights. On the very apex of this division stands a splendid tabernacle, in the open front of which is seen a colossal statue of St. Andrew, the tutelary saint of Scotland.

In the interior, two long rows of clustered pillars, sustaining pointed arches, divide the body of the church from the ailes. These pillars, which have simple capitals formed of a single tier of acanthus leaves, are, as well as the walls of the chapel, coloured to imitate brownish grey-veined stone. The roof is wrought in groin work,

with ornaments of foliage on the bosses. The altar, which is placed in a hexagonal recess, at the north end of the building, is composed of a blueish grey and very delicately clouded marble. The organ is a very noble instrument, and is said to have cost 600 guineas. The designs for the Chapel were furnished by James Gillespie, Esq. The foundation-stone was laid in June, 1814; and two years and a half were occupied in building the edifice, the cost of which is estimated at upwards of £13,000 sterling. It has never yet been consecrated, but it was what is termed *blessed* by Bishop Cameron of Edinburgh in 1817.





DRAWN BY J. KNOX.

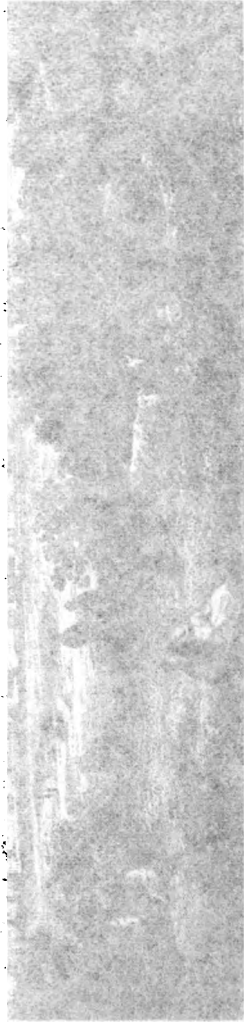
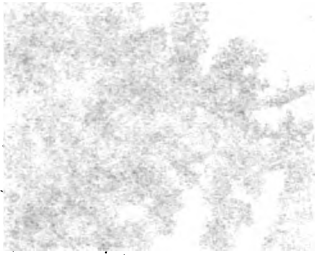
VIEW OF GLASGOW.  
*from the Farm of Shields.*

ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SWAN.

GLASGOW

THE Farm of the city, another of beautiful dis We have al prospect to ere it is obs through the city. At s her industri all is aslee caroling its Farm of Sh almost perfe of six thou the horizon





## GLASGOW, FROM THE FARM OF SHEILS.

---

THE Farm of Sheils, which is situated to the south of the city, a little beyond the Paisley Canal, is another of the many fine points from which a beautiful distant view of Glasgow may be obtained. We have always found that the time to behold this prospect to most advantage is early in the morning, ere it is obscured by those clouds of smoke which, through the day, so frequently hang above the city. At such a time, when the bustle and din of her industrious population is yet unawakened, and all is asleep save the lark, which high in air is caroling its matin hymn, let the stranger visit the Farm of Sheils, if he is desirous of obtaining an almost perfect view of Glasgow. The "pilgrim of six thousand years" has just appeared above the horizon—a thin grey mist hangs like a transparent veil over the scene, mellowing but not

obscuring it, and varying it with a thousand hues —and, at this distance, not a sound is heard to disturb all those silent streets. How beautiful appears the city, bright in the morning light, stretching, crescent-like, far away to the east and to the west, along the banks of the river ; while, towards the north, houses and domes and tapering spires rise by gradual ascent, range above range, till the view is terminated by the Cathedral, which surmounts the whole as if with a magnificent crown !

“ Earth has not any thing to show more fair :  
 Dull would he be of soul who could pass by  
 A sight so touching in its majesty :  
 This city now doth like a garment wear  
 The beauty of the morning ; silent, bare,  
 Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie  
 Open unto the fields, and to the sky ;  
 All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.  
 Never did sun more beautifully steep  
 In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill ;  
 Ne’er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep !  
 The river glideth at his own sweet will ;  
 Dear God !—the very houses seem asleep ;  
 And all that mighty heart is lying still.”





DRAWN BY J. FLEMING.

ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SWAN.

**BROOMFIELDLAW BRIDGE, CARLISLE PLACE, CUMBERLAND S. A. 1840.**

*From Wood Lane.*

BROOMIELAND, or Broomfield,  
Chesham, Bucks.

THIS view is taken from the station, on the line which runs north and south, and is about a mile west of Jamaica Plain. It is a fine example of the beautiful and fertile country which is the result of combined ; and which has attracted the attention of strangers from all parts of the world. Its enlivening appearance is due to the numerous bridges, the sweet and fertile fields, the slightly wooded, and the elegant houses which are scattered along the Street and Cotton Road, while the Green at the end of the village is a fine country, adorned by a large, and of which the only complete tree is a large



**BROOMIELAW BRIDGE, CARLTON PLACE,  
CLYDE-STREET, &c.**

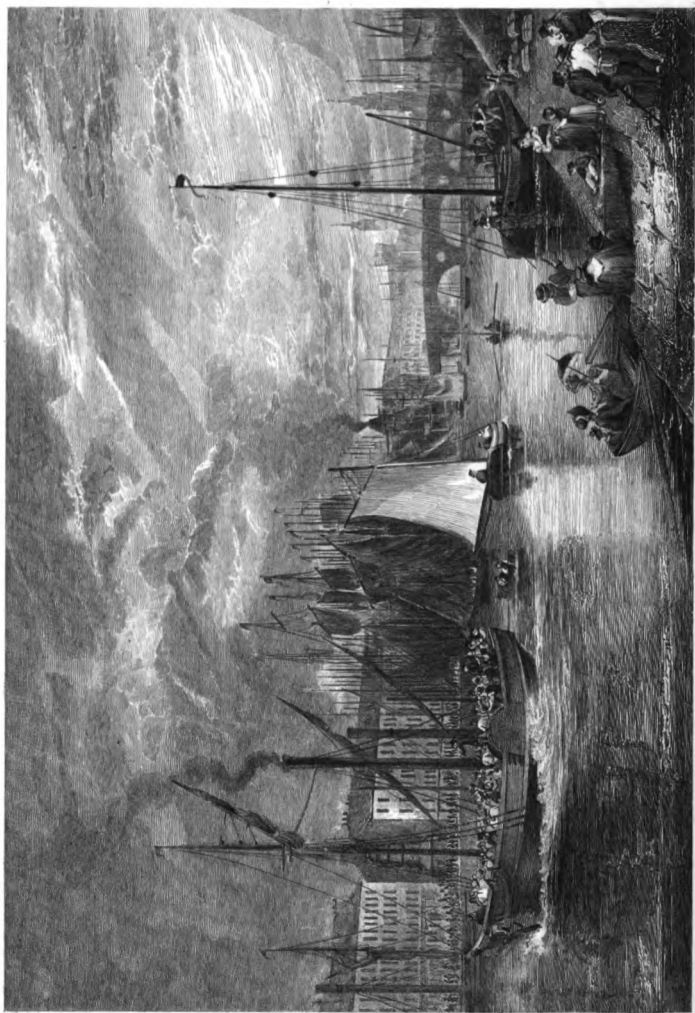
---

**THIS** view is taken from the end of Wood Lane, which runs north from the Broomielaw, a little west of Jamaica-Street. It is a scene in which the beautiful and the picturesque are very strikingly combined; and which never fails to attract the attention of strangers. The Broomielaw, with its enlivening bustle, and its crowded shipping, presents a foreground of peculiar interest; the bridges, the sweep of the river, its green banks slightly wooded, and the rows of chaste and elegant houses on either side, forming Clyde-Street and Carlton Place, fill up the middle: while the Green, its aged trees, and the surrounding country, softened by distance, and blending with the sky, complete “a combination of town,



river, harbour, and country scenery," which one who had seen the Seine at Paris, the Arno at Florence, the Tiber at Rome, and, as he calls it, "his own Thames at London," declares he had never seen any thing to equal.





DESIGNED BY J. FLEMING.

ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SWAN.

# VIEW OF THE MERSEY RIVER, AS IT APPEARS FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER.

*from the south side of the River.*

20 APRIL 1971



ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SWAN.

**VIEW OF BROOMFIELD LAW. SHIPPING &c**

*from the south side of the River.*

DRAWN BY T. FLEMING.

## BROOMIELAW, SHIPPING, &c.

---

**T**he quay at the Broomielaw has now become a scene of great interest and beauty. It would probably be too much to compare it with the harbours of some towns situated on the sea-coast, or on the estuaries of large rivers ; but we know no inland town, with the exception of London, the harbour of which can be in any point put in competition with it. The quay on the north bank of the river is about three-quarters of a mile in length ; and when that on the south bank shall be completed, both the appearance and the convenience of the harbour will be much increased. Probably no object in the city presents a more striking evidence of the enterprise and industry of the inhabitants. Here, where but a short time ago nothing save a few small coasting vessels, lighters, or herring boats were to be found, we now see large vessels,

not only from various European ports, but from America, and the East and West Indies, extending our commerce, and spreading our manufactures through every quarter of the habitable globe. Innumerable steam-boats arrive and depart hourly, crowded with passengers, who, on pleasure or on business, now perform in a few hours a voyage to Ireland or to England, which was formerly considered both tedious and dangerous. Could M'Ure, the old historian of Glasgow, again visit the objects of his admiration, it is amusing to conceive, when we read his various panegyrics, what would be his sensations on beholding the Broomielaw as it now exists. "The next great *Building*," says this eccentric and enthusiastic describer of Glasgow's manifold beauties, in the year 1735, "is the Broomielaw Harbour and Cran, with the Lodge for His Majesty's weights, beams, and triangles, with a fine fountain, which furnishes all the boats, barges, and lighters' crew, that arrives at this harbour from *Port-Glasgow*, with water, and all other vessels, which come from the *Highlands* and *far off isles* of Scotland, besides other places: there is not such a fresh water harbour to be seen in any place in Britain, it is *strangely* fenced

with beams of oak with iron bolts within the wall thereof, that the great boards of ice in time of thaw, may not *offend* it; and it is so large that a regiment of horse may be exercised thereupon."

The quay was originally built, it is said, about the time of the Revolution in 1668, at an expense of 30,000 merks, or £1666 : 13s. 4d. sterling. An addition was made to the west end of it in 1792, of three hundred and sixty feet; and again, in 1797, it received a farther extension of three hundred and sixty feet. The great increase of commerce rendered the quay again too small, and in 1811, what is called the New Quay, containing nine hundred lineal feet, was erected to the west of the old one. Hitherto the breast of the quay was of stone; but, in 1822, a wooden quay, containing four hundred and eighty-two feet, was made, chiefly for the accommodation of steam-boats, then become numerous, and requiring more harbour room than other vessels. In 1826, this wooden quay received an extension of seven hundred and seventy-four feet. The quay on the northern side of the river, contains at present altogether three thousand three hundred and thirty-six lineal feet of breast work, from the



Broomielaw Bridge to its western extremity. Extensive sheds have been erected for the temporary protection of goods in bad weather; and large and powerful cranes for loading and delivering vessels. The whole length of the quay is lighted with gas; and at the west end there is a light-house upwards of thirty feet high, for the guidance of vessels approaching the harbour in the dark. Notwithstanding the repeated extensions which it has received, the harbour having been still considered rather limited, a considerable piece of ground on the southern bank has been purchased for about £17,000, by the Trustees on the River, for the purpose of erecting a new quay. This addition is already nearly completed; and it is intended greatly to increase the breadth of the river, so as to enable the larger vessels to be turned with ease, and those arriving and departing at the same time, to pass without coming in contact with each other.

Notwithstanding, however, the improvements thus made at the Broomielaw, the shipping at Glasgow could never have been any thing but trifling, had not the most spirited and unremitting exertions been made to deepen the bed of the river, and thus afford water sufficient to float up the

larger sized vessels. This important object seems very early to have attracted the attention of the inhabitants of Glasgow, although for a long period with but little beneficial result. The river, formerly a great deal broader than at present, was very shallow, and full of shoals and fords, all the way up from Dumbarton. Small vessels only, drawing two or three feet water, could come up; and even these had often to wait for spring-tides or floods, to float them off the shoals on which they too frequently ran aground. In the remembrance of persons still connected with the Broomielaw, a small lighter lay aground at the Marline Ford from the sowing till the reaping of the crop, before she could be got off the bank, or obtain a sufficient depth of water to bring her up to the harbour.

About the middle of the sixteenth century, “as far back as the reign of Queen Mary, it is reported that many hundreds of the citizens of Glasgow, in conjunction with the inhabitants of Renfrew and Dumbarton, under the inspection of officers appointed by the magistrates, lived for six weeks, *per vices*, in tents and huts, about twelve miles below Glasgow, endeavouring to remove the obstructions of the river at Dumbuck Ford.

These or similar efforts, however, had not the desired effect.” \* Indeed, it appears that long after this the inhabitants of Glasgow had in some measure resigned the idea of ever being able to render the river subservient to their purposes up to their own city, and rather turned their attention to forming a harbour for their large vessels nearer the mouth of the river. Accordingly, they proposed to make one on an extensive scale at Dumbarton; but this scheme was frustrated by the wisdom of the magistrates of that ancient burgh, who, ever careful for the interests of those whom they represented, and aided no doubt in their cogitations by the murmuring of the burgesses of the capital of Strathclyde, opposed the design, on the ground that the great influx of mariners and others would raise the price of provisions! The magistrates of Glasgow thus disappointed, began to examine the other side of the river; and in the year 1662, purchased thirteen acres of land adjoining the village of Newark; where, having laid out ground for a town, (since called Port-

---

\* Stat. Acc. vol. V. p. 489.

Glasgow,) they built harbours, and constructed the first dry or graving dock Scotland ever possessed.

The plan of deepening the river, however, was again revived, or probably had never been lost sight of, for an Act of Parliament (32 Geo. II. c. 32,) was obtained, by which the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the city were empowered, as trustees or commissioners, to commence certain operations on the 1st May, 1759, with a view, by means of locks, to render the river navigable for large vessels. This plan, however, was either considered as defective, or the act did not contain sufficient power, for nothing was ever done in consequence of it. Yet the magistrates do not appear to have been inattentive to the subject. "A survey of the river," says Mr. Chalmers, "was made by the very skilful eyes and hands of the civil engineer, Smeaton: and the never-to-be-forgotten citizen of Glasgow, James Watt, made a very able report on this subject, in October, 1769."\* During that year Mr. Golbourne, of Chester, proposed to deepen it by the

---

\* Caledonia, v. III. p. 600.

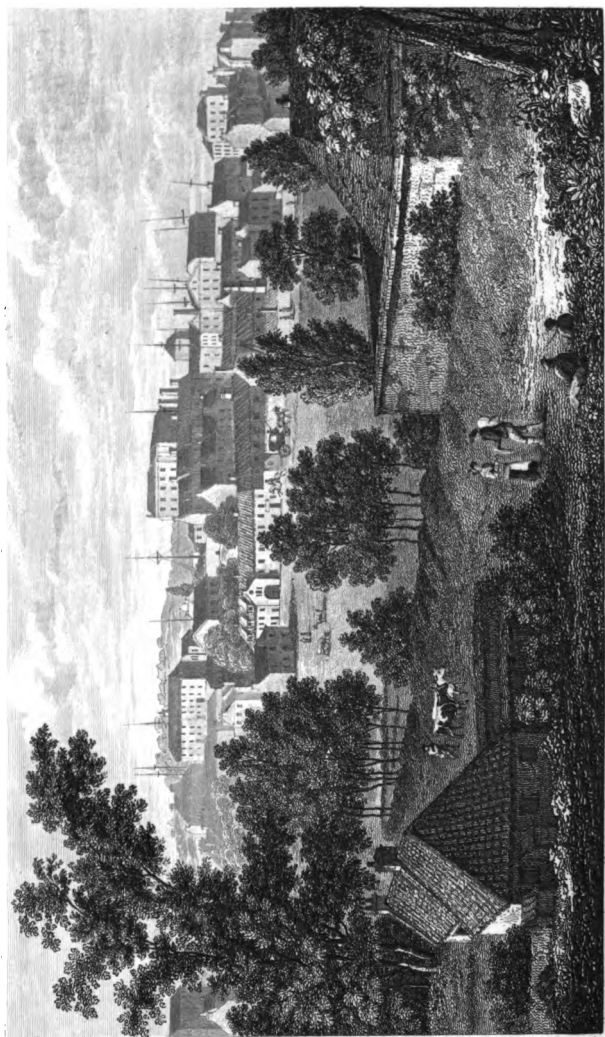
erection of jetties or dikes at certain distances along its banks, which, by confining the channel of the river, would increase the rapidity of the current, and thus cause it to deepen its own bed. In the year 1771, a new Act of Parliament was obtained for deepening the river on this plan ; and an agreement was entered into with Mr. Golbourne, who became bound to deepen the channel, from the lower end of Dumbuck Ford to the Broomielaw, so as to carry up vessels drawing from six to seven feet water. In January, 1775, he so far completed his contract that vessels drawing six feet water came safely up. Very little farther improvement, however, appears to have been made for upwards of twenty years afterwards. A very limited trade, by vessels of small burden, seems all that was yet carried on, for, in 1796, one hundred and seventeen vessels, of only from sixty to eighty tons burden, came up to Glasgow. Indeed, at this time, there existed a wish to abandon the river altogether, and cut a large canal on its south bank ; but the numerous seats, and villas, and pleasure grounds of noblemen and gentlemen, which would have been injured by this scheme, prevented its ever being seriously entered upon.

In 1798, the late Mr. Spreull was appointed city chamberlain, and superintendent of the river ; and since that period, new and extended operations have been carried on for improving the navigation—operations productive of the most happy results in increasing the traffic, and augmenting the revenues of the river. In 1805, a small brig of about sixty tons, the *Swallow of Belfast*, came to the Broomielaw. It was the first square-rigged vessel ever seen there, and drew the inhabitants in crowds to the harbour. In 1806, Mr. Spreull's various suggestions had come to be so far successful, that a vessel of one hundred and fifty tons came direct from Lisbon, and discharged her cargo at the Broomielaw. In 1816, vessels drawing nine feet and a half of water were able to come up the river. Vessels from America and the West Indies have now in a great measure ceased to be a novelty, as the first vessel from the East Indies arrived direct at the Broomielaw from Calcutta in the year 1827, and after delivering her cargo, was freighted back again. The river was eleven feet and a half deep in 1826 ; and during the previous year fourteen vessels of above two hundred tons came up without difficulty, one of them so large as two hundred and seventy

tons. It is intended to be deepened to at least thirteen feet at neap-tides, which will bring up vessels of four hundred tons; and when we see what has already been done, there is little reason to doubt that this or more will yet be effected.







DRAWN & ENGRAVED

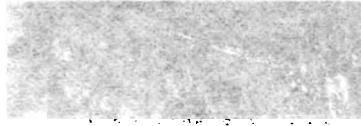
BY JOSEPH SWAN

## VIEW OF PORT DUNDAS,

*From Garnet Hill.*

•

The fact that the  $\beta$  phase is not observed in the  
above mentioned experiments is due to the fact that  
the  $\beta$  phase is not stable in the  $\alpha$  phase at the  
which would be determined. Indeed



## PORT-DUNDAS, FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION, &c.

---

PORT-DUNDAS is a suburb of Glasgow, situated to the north of the city, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Basin of the Forth and Clyde Canal. It is a very thriving and populous village, and contains several extensive granaries connected with the navigation, besides distilleries and other public works. It stands on the declivity of a steep hill, and when viewed from the south, has a pleasing and interesting appearance, the houses being seemingly intermixed, not only with trees, but with the masts and sails of rather large vessels, though neither river nor canal are to be seen.

The increase which began to take place towards the middle of last century in the trade of Glasgow, soon pointed out to her citizens the advantages which would be derived from an inland navigation,

which might connect the city with the east coast ; and for forming such a communication considerable sums of money were subscribed by persons interested. In the year 1767, Lord Frederick Campbell, then member for the city, moved the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill for making a ditch canal from Carron shore to the River Clyde. The late Lord Dundas, (at that time Mr. Dundas,) a member of the House of Commons, taking a more enlarged view of the subject, saw the greater advantages which would be derived, not only to the city, but to the country at large, by the formation of a canal capable of conveying large vessels from sea to sea, with a collateral branch to Glasgow, and he accordingly moved the house to defer consideration of Lord Frederick Campbell's proposal, which was accordingly done. In the course of the following year, an Act of Parliament was passed, and which is the fundamental charter of the company, authorising the subscribers to form a canal on the plan proposed by Lord Dundas.

On the tenth of June, 1768, the first spadeful of earth for the formation of the canal, was dug out by Sir Lawrence Dundas, father of Lord Dundas ; on the third of September, 1773, the

navigation was completed and filled with water as far as Kirkintilloch; on the tenth of November, 1775, it was finished and rendered navigable to Stockingfield; and in November, 1777, the collateral cut to Glasgow was completed as far as Hamilton Hill, where a larger basin was made for the reception of vessels. The operations for extending the navigation from Stockingfield to the River Clyde, were commenced in July, 1786, and completely finished in July, 1790, and the canal opened from sea to sea. The ceremony of joining the eastern and western seas was performed by Archibald Speirs, Esq. of Elderslie, the chairman of the committee, assisted by Mr. Robert Whitworth, at that time chief engineer, by launching a hogshead of the water of the Forth into the Clyde. This was done in presence of the committee of management, and the magistrates of Glasgow, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of spectators. The basin at Hamilton Hill having been found to be too far distant from the city, and consequently inconvenient for business, the lateral cut was continued to Port-Dundas, within half a mile of Glasgow, where, in November, 1790, a basin was completed on a much larger scale than the former.

increase which has taken place in the revenue, and the state of prosperity to which the navigation has now arrived :—

1775,.....	£1,148	18	9
1785,.....	4,840	18	2
1795,.....	12,815	16	7
1805,.....	24,561	16	4
1815,.....	47,479	7	9
1825,.....	53,576	7	9

The annual expenditure of the company, independent of the dividends paid on the shares, varies much, according to circumstances; because some years a greater number of repairs and improvements require to be made than in others. In 1824, the expenditure amounted to £13,630 : 0s. 1d.; in 1825, to £13,169 : 5s. 11d. sterling.

By means of this great inland navigation, the merchants of Glasgow are enabled to trade directly with the Baltic, and with various places of much importance, from which the situation of their city on the west coast would otherwise entirely preclude them. The present state of the revenue shows the quantities of goods which now pass yearly through the canal. In the year 1824, the aggregate tonnage which passed through it in every direction, was 265,285 tons; in 1825, 287,930 tons; in 1826, 261,501. In 1825, the importa-

tions to Port-Dundas alone amounted to 98,670 tons. We have already mentioned that the original share fell at one time 50 per cent. below par : the present selling price of each original share is £585 sterling. The accumulated stock of the company, by Act of Parliament, 6 Geo. IV., is £519,840 sterling.

The general affairs of the company are managed by a governor and council. The number and place of meeting of the latter has been varied at different periods ; at present it meets in London, and consists of the governor and seven counsellors.



## THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

---

THIS splendid building, which is not, however, more ornamental to Glasgow, than it is honourable to the public spirit and humanity of her citizens, is situated to the north-west of the city, and in its immediate vicinity. It consists of a central building, crowned by a noble dome, from which project diagonally four divisions of wards. This mode of arrangement was conceived most suitable, both for the classification and the superintendence of the patients; but it could scarcely have been previously supposed that it was capable of affording so much scope for beauty and ornament as it does. Ample gardens and airing-grounds are attached to the building, and the whole is surrounded by a high stone wall, which encloses a space of upwards of four acres. The public are indebted for this admirable institution, in a great measure,

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders are kept informed of the company's financial health.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders are kept informed of the company's financial health.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders are kept informed of the company's financial health.

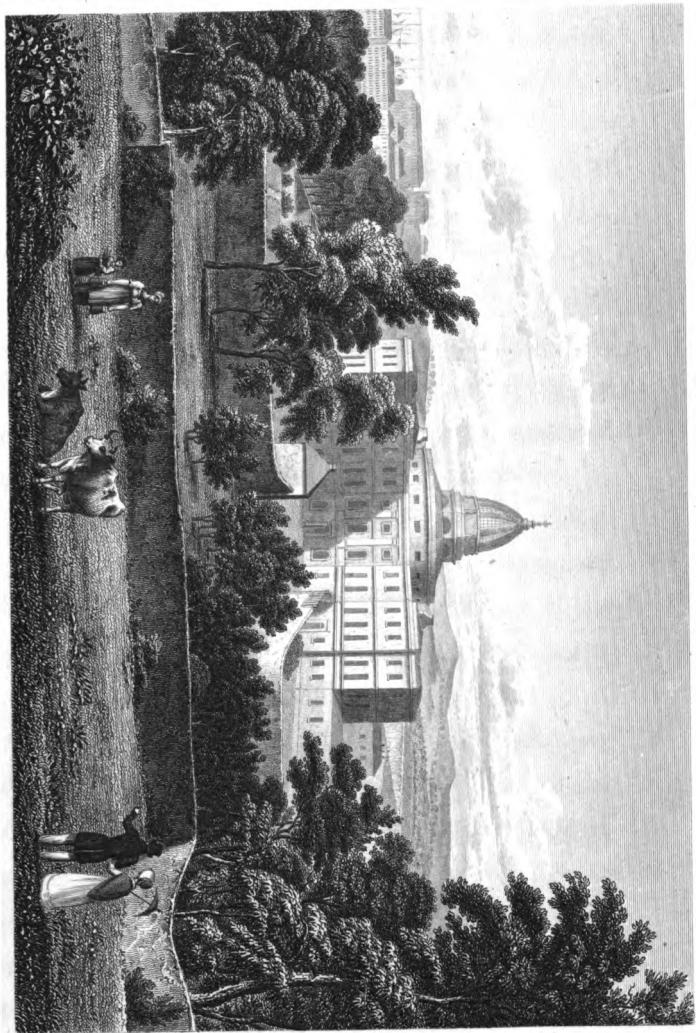
4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders are kept informed of the company's financial health.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders are kept informed of the company's financial health.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

[illegible]



DRAWN & ENGRAVED

VIEW OF LUNATIC ASYLUM &c.

*from Bel's Park.*

BY JOSEPH STONE



to Robert MacNair, Esq. of Belvidere, now Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Leith, who projected it, and zealously promoted its interests while he remained in Glasgow; and who even now, though he has removed to a distance, continues to interest himself in its success. The special direction of the building of this magnificent institution, after the death of William Stark, Esq., the architect, was entrusted to two members of committee, John Craig, Esq. and James Cleland, Esq. Although no doubt many members of committee took a lively interest in the management and regulation of the Asylum, yet it would be improper not to particularise the late Dr. Cleg-horn, many years physician to the institution, and the Rev. Dr. M'Gill, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, whose services were above all praise.

In the classification of patients in this institution, the utmost discrimination is used. The higher and the lower classes have their distinct wards, that the unhappy sufferers may not be obliged to associate with a class different from what they have been accustomed to in the world. The sexes are kept apart. The furious, the moderate, and the convalescent patients are all carefully separated.

Patients are not admitted in any case gratis ; but a board, varying from 8s. to £3 3s. weekly, is charged for all, according to their rank in society, and the accommodation furnished.

The internal arrangement of the Asylum is entitled to the highest praise ; and is, we believe, a model, which might be copied with advantage in other institutions of the kind. The original building contains 136 apartments for the use of the patients, exclusive of those appropriated for the housekeeper, apothecary, superintendent, physician, and committee, and the range of store-rooms, servants' apartments, kitchens, baths, billiard-rooms, &c. The eating-rooms, parlours, and bed-rooms, for the higher rank of patients, are spacious and genteelly furnished. Each ward has a gallery seventy feet long, by seven feet six inches wide, in which the patients take exercise in bad weather. The whole building is heated by rarified air, generated in the sunk story, and communicated by concealed flues to the various apartments and galleries. The airing-ground, which is laid out in gravel walks, shrubberies, and flower-plots, is subdivided by high walls, and the different classes of patients have separate entrances to their own particular ground. Under the able and successful

management of its present physician, Dr. Balmano, a number of additional buildings have been erected, and several improvements, suggested by experience to him and its present managers, have been introduced.

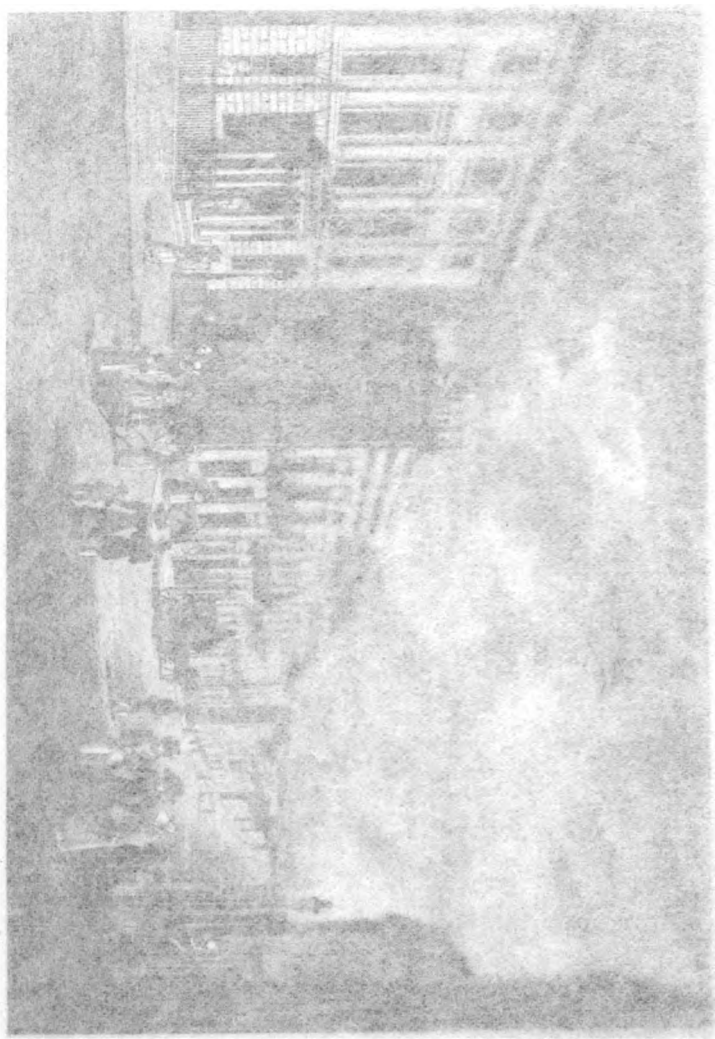
The original building was erected from designs by the late William Stark, Esq., architect, and the foundation-stone laid with great masonic solemnity, on 2d August, 1820, by James Black, Esq. of Craigmaddie, then lord provost.



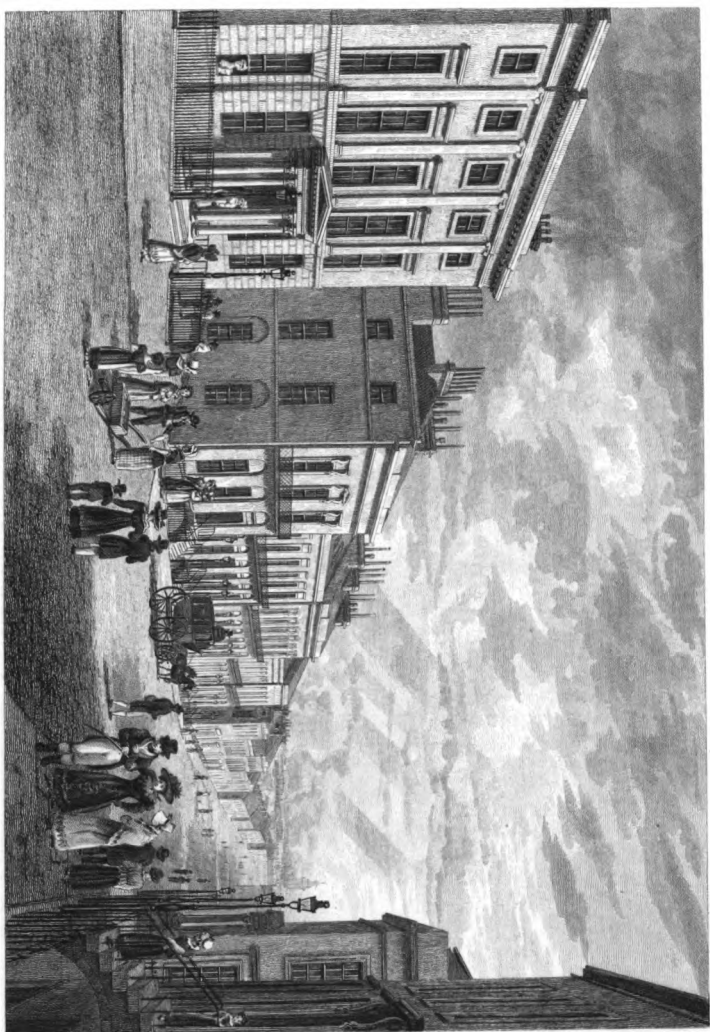
**BLYTHSWOOD PLACE, ST. VINCENT-  
STREET, &c.**

---

THE street which, commencing at Montrose-Street, extends, under a variety of names, to Blythswood Hill, is one of the finest in the new part of the city. Cochran-Street, its oldest and most easterly portion, extending from Montrose-Street to George's Square, was opened in the year 1787. In 1804, after the erection of the Theatre, East St. Vincent-Street and St. Vincent Place were built ; and in 1809, the street was carried on to the west of Buchanan-Street, under the name of West St. Vincent-Street. It has subsequently been continued over Blythswood Hill ; and it is in contemplation to extend it till it shall reach the Partick Road, near the toll-bar. The houses in East St. Vincent-Street, and the ascent of Blythswood Hill, are on a very splendid scale, and will bear a comparison with those of any city in the empire.







DRAWN BY J. PIERMONT

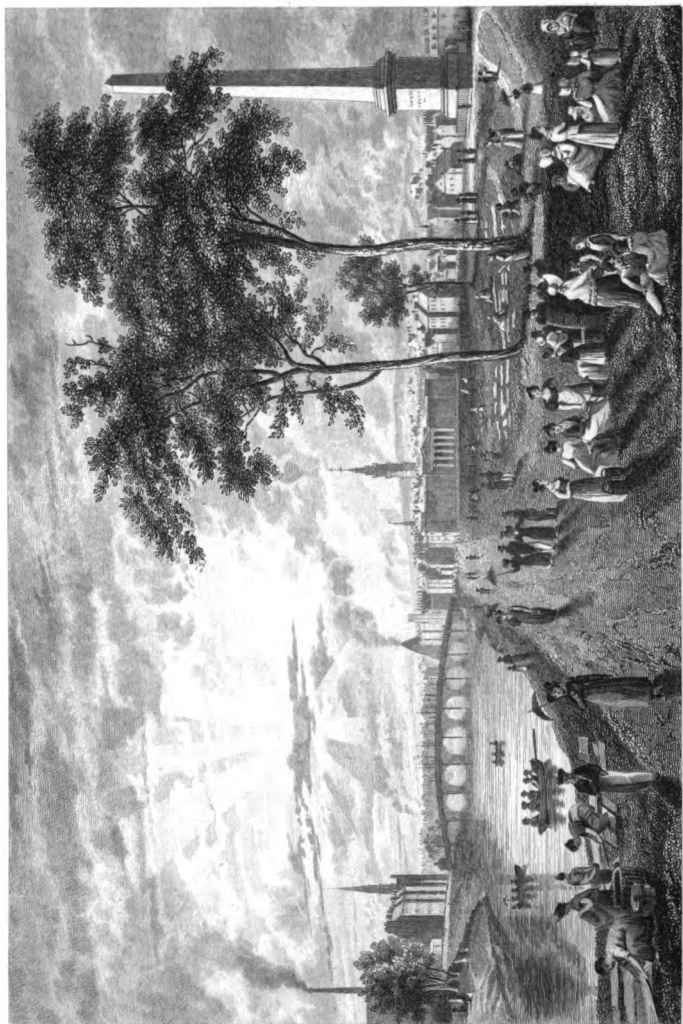
ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SWAIN

VIEW OF BATH, ENGLAND, AS APPEARED IN 1782

*From the south side of Dickson's Hill.*







DRAWN BY JOHN FLEMING.

VIEW OF GLASGOW.

*from Mrs. W.*

ENOS BY JOSEPH SWAN.

[illegible]





## GLASGOW, FROM THE ARNS WELL.

---

THE view of the city from the Arns Well, is of a very different kind from that which the spectator enjoys from the Fir Park, noticed in a former page of this work, but it is neither without its own peculiar beauty nor its own varied interest. In wandering towards the city, along the banks of our "own beloved river," when the sun, verging towards the west, is about to make a golden set, who has not paused at the Arns Well, and, looking with pride and delight towards the city, gazed his soul away! Tower and tree is rich with molten gold; the river is bright in the sunbeams; and the whole vista of the Clyde, with the streets which adorn its banks, the bridges, and the shipping in the distance, are clothed in universal light. The light airy obelisk sacred to the memory of him whose life was brought to a close only when

he had utterly and irretrievably destroyed the naval power of France, raises itself in graceful relief from the midst of the Green, and contrasts very agreeably with the richly tinged horizon behind ; the portico of the Jail and Public Offices, which are immediately before us, is thrown into a deep and shadowy gloom by its own pediment and extended façade ; while the city behind, and the distant hills, are redolent of glory and sunshine.

To the benevolent heart nothing can be more pleasant than the living scene which is here presented on a fine summer evening. The labours of a busy day are brought to a close ; and the spruce clerk from the counting-house, the toil-worn mechanic from his shop, and the pale contemplative weaver from his loom, have all repaired hither to enjoy for a time the pure light of heaven, and the healthful breeze from the river. The recruiting sergeant having left his comrades, resorts here perhaps for exercise, perhaps to exhibit his well-formed person to the laughing, tittering maidens, who are even yet employed in spreading their bleaching linens before the sun, or gathering them up and folding them to be carried home. Here youth of various ages and of both sexes come to romp, riot, and rejoice, freed from the

terrors of the ferula, or the cares of rising or falling from their present station in the class. All seem to enjoy the scene—and for a brief period the world to them is void of care. On beholding this, one is almost led to exclaim with the poet,

“ O why have bards in many a lovely lay,  
Forgetting all their own delightful years,  
Sung that this life is but one little day,  
And this most happy world a vale of tears.”

Such is often the scene of beauty and happiness here exhibited ; but who can describe the gorgeous glories of yon setting sun who sheds his light alike over all ! Indeed we cannot, and instead of our own lumbering prose, will give, in the words of Carrington, a poet but little known, yet not the less worthy, the description of such a sunset as we have often seen from the banks of the Clyde :

“ The zenith spreads  
The canopy of sapphire, but the west  
Has a magnificent array of clouds ;  
And, as the breeze plays on them, they assume  
The forms of mountains, castled cliffs, hills,  
Deep rifted glens, and groves, and beetling rocks ;  
And some that seem far off are voyaging  
Their sun-bright path in folds of silver ;—some  
In golden masses float, and others have  
Edgings of burning crimson. Isles are seen  
All lovely, set within an emerald sea ;  
And there are dyes in the rich heavens,—such

As sparkle in the grand and gorgeous plume  
Of Juno's favourite bird, or deck the scaled  
And writhing serpent."

" They will fade,—  
Those hues and forms enchanting. See, behind  
The billowy horizon once more sinks  
The traveller of six thousand years. With him  
Depart the glories of the west. The tints  
Elysian change—the fiercely brilliant streaks  
Of crimson disappear; but o'er the hills  
A flush of orange hovers, softening up  
Into harmonious union with the blue  
That comes a-sweeping down; for twilight hastes  
To dash all other colours from the sky  
But this her favourite azure."





DRAWN & ENGRAVED

BY JOSEPH SWAN

**BUTTRICK STREET, ST. GEORGES CEMENTWORK, &c.**  
*From the North.*







BUCHANAN-STREET, ST. GEORGE'S  
CHURCH, &c.

---

BUCHANAN-STREET is the approach to Glasgow from the north-west, and is decidedly the finest entrance it possesses ; but it is to be regretted, that with the exception of the strangers arriving by the passage-boats on the great canal, the district with which it communicates affords little intercourse with the city. In many other directions, more beautiful distant views of the city may be obtained ; but, on entering from Buchanan-Street, the stranger is at once introduced into the most splendid part of the new town. The south part of this street was, in the year 1780, opened up from Argyle-Street, with which it communicates ; the more northern part of it was begun in 1804, and is not yet entirely finished. It is ornamented by St. George's Church, which stands in its line,

at the intersection of George's-Street ; and by St. Enoch's Church, which, being situated in St. Enoch's Square, at the south extremity of the street, forms an exceedingly fine termination to the view in that direction. The houses in Buchanan-Street are not built on any regular continued plan, but they are uniformly elegant, many of them possessing considerable architectural beauty ; and in particular, the house possessed by John Gordon, Esq. of Aikenhead, affords an admirable specimen of the elegance which may be attained even in a small house, by simplicity and justness of proportion.

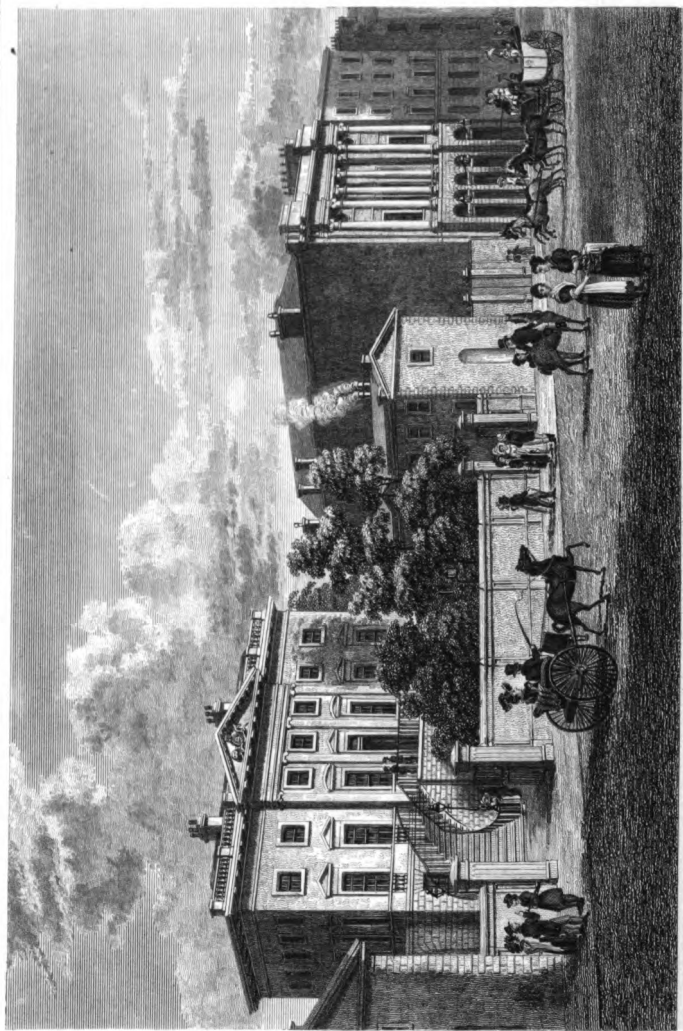
St. George's Church was erected in 1807, from designs by William Stark, Esq., the foundation-stone having been laid by James Cleland, Esq., LL. D., then one of the magistrates of the city. Few things are more difficult in architecture than to connect a spire with a building in any of the Grecian or Roman orders, applied to modern purposes, without injuring, or probably destroying the effect of both. Modern churches are generally built more for convenience than for grandeur of effect ; and are for the most part so low in the walls, that the spire must either be insignificant and trifling in itself, or appear to crush the building

with which it seems merely attached, but never properly connected. Aware of these circumstances, Mr. Stark, in designing this church, intended that the tower should form the principal object, to which the façade should be considered merely an accompaniment. The tower itself, both in its general form, and in the variety and proportion of its parts, is considered by many to be very beautiful; and it is probable that the termination might have been thought equally so, had the colossal statues intended by the architect been placed on its angles. Many difficulties, however, arose in getting well executed statues for so unusual a situation, without incurring an expense considerably beyond what the magistrates conceived it prudent to lay out. Mr. Stark, therefore, though with much reluctance, agreed to substitute obelisks, which, it must be confessed, have but a bare and meagre appearance, and scarcely accord with the beautiful little temple which rises in the centre.

St. Enoch's Church, situated at the south end of St. Enoch's Square, and, as already mentioned, fronting the termination of Buchanan-Street, was originally founded in 1780; and was of an oblong form, having a portico of the Doric order at the north front. The present church, which is of

much larger dimensions, and capable of containing 500 more sitters, was erected in 1827, from designs by David Hamilton, Esq. It is of the same form as the former one ; and is ninety-four feet in length, and sixty feet eight inches in breadth, exclusive of a large circular projection upon the south front, which forms a handsome area behind the pulpit. The portico is in the Greek Ionic style, and consists of four columns and four wing antæ pilasters, with four corresponding ones behind the columns. The columns are placed on the top of an ascent of four steps, and support a handsome pediment and entablature. The building possesses all the chaste and elegant simplicity of the Ionic order, the details having been chosen from the best antique remains. The former lofty and handsome spire, which has a clock and bell in it, has been retained ; and, from the general treatment of the whole design, it has been found to harmonise remarkably well with the new parts of the building.





DAVIS & ENGRAVED

BY JOSEPH SWAN.

# VIEW OF THE TEMPLE OF WISDOM.

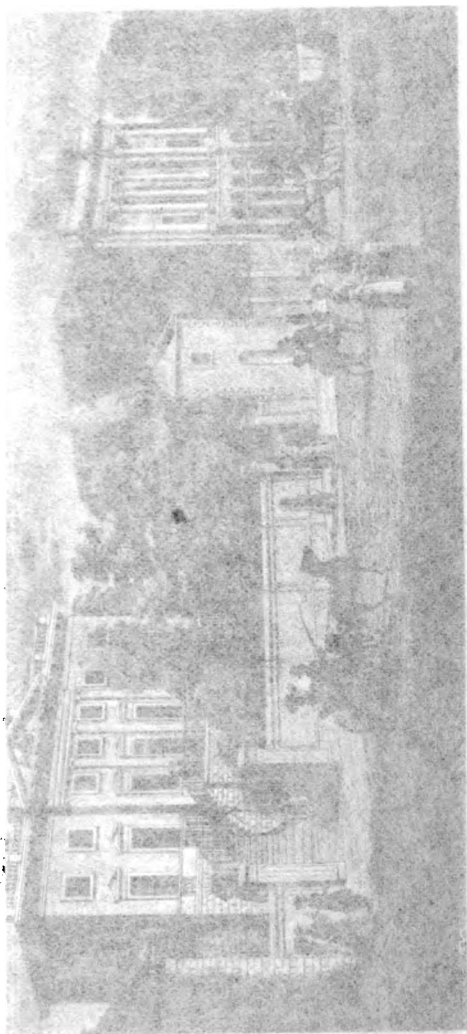
*from the South.*

## THE THEATRE.

**THE** Theatre Royal is a new building, and probably its ornaments are more limited a façade. It is composed of a front; the basement is rusticated, and opening into this stair ing; the three in that on the south to the galleries. It is six Ionic columns, an enriched entablature.

It is a fine building, and is well adapted for the purpose. It is a fine building, and is well adapted for the purpose. It is a fine building, and is well adapted for the purpose. It is a fine building, and is well adapted for the purpose.





## THE THEATRE, ROYAL BANK, &c. \*

---

THE Theatre Royal is a very fine building, though probably its ornaments are rather heavy for so limited a façade. It consists of two stories in front; the basement one of which is horizontally rusticated, and recedes in the centre. Five doors opening into this story, give entrance to the building; the three in the centre admit to the boxes, that on the south to the pit, and that on the north to the galleries. From this basement story rise six Ionic columns, thirty feet high, which support an enriched entablature. Behind the columns are

---

\* This article was written previous to the destruction of the Theatre by fire on the forenoon of the 10th January, 1829, when the whole of the splendid scenery, decorations, &c. fell a prey to the devouring element. At the present time, (November, 1829,) workmen are busily engaged in taking down the walls, for the purpose, as we understand, of erecting another Theatre on its site, of much smaller dimensions.

pilasters and windows, which light the entrance to the boxes and the saloons. The interior of the Theatre is very fine, and possesses every requisite accommodation. It has two complete tiers of boxes, a large pit, and two galleries. The spectatory is of an elliptic form, and, altogether, capable of containing fifteen hundred persons, yielding, at ordinary prices, when full, £250 sterling. The proscenium is thirty feet wide, and is tastefully ornamented. The stage is large, and capable of representing any scenic exhibition. The designs for this building were furnished by David Hamilton, Esq., whom we have already so often mentioned as employing his talents for the decoration of the city. Whilst we cannot withhold our admiration from the internal arrangements, which are most admirable, we must not conceal that we think Mr. Hamilton has been rather unfortunate in his design for the front. We need hardly say, that the exterior of a place of amusement should be graceful and elegant, rather than heavy and gloomy. The Corinthian or Composite orders would have suited Mr. Hamilton's purpose better. With regard to the stock scenery, it is only necessary to say, it is chiefly from the pencil of Naismith; and the drop-scene is as fine a landscape painting as

the eye need wish to rest on. Many of these fine paintings have, however, been much injured by carelessness and want of attention. The machinery was at first very complete, but has also, we learn, been considerably deteriorated.

Notwithstanding, however, that the inhabitants of Glasgow have provided and still possess this splendid Theatre, it has become proverbial that they do not support the drama; and unfortunately this is but too true. Indeed, the building of this Theatre and its decoration, is the only exertion they have ever made for the support of the drama; but, having done so, they have left it to sustain itself—to go to ruin and decay. Ruin indeed has followed most managers who have had any thing to do with it; and strangers are astonished, on entering this place of public amusement, to find the unhappy actors performing to empty benches.

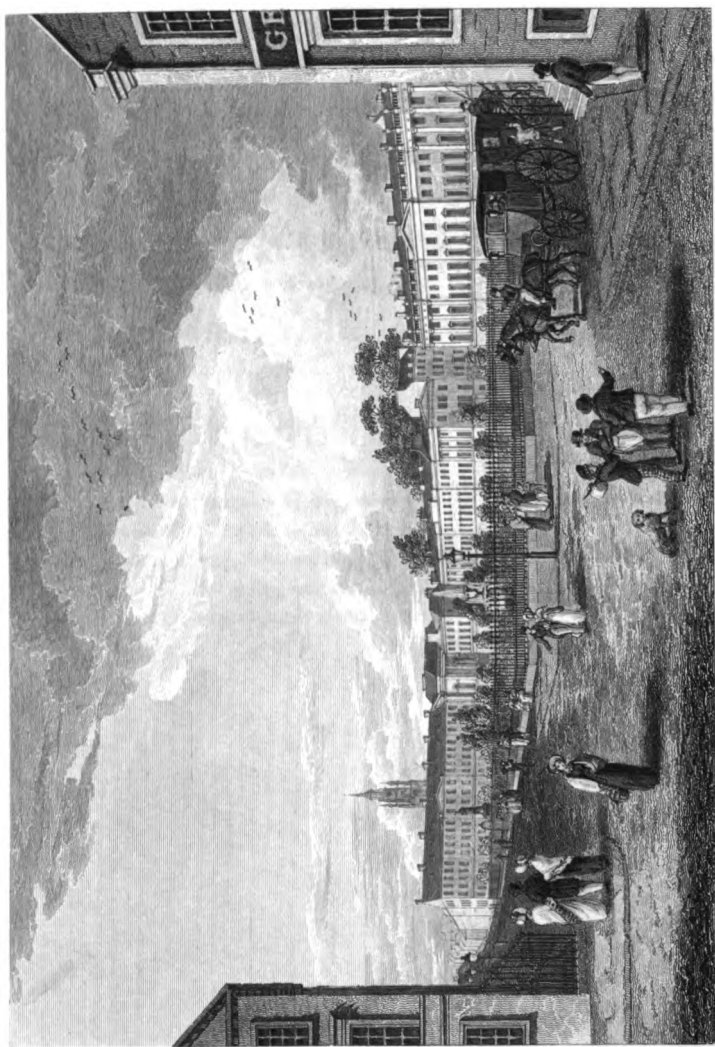
The Royal Bank, seen in the foreground of the engraving, occupies a very fine situation for a public building. It stands in the line of Queen-Street, opposite to the west end of Ingram-Street, and forms to it a magnificent termination. There is in front of the building a small enclosed area, ornamented with shrubbery. The front is decorated with Ionic pilasters, surmounted by a rich

cornice, balustrade, and pediment. The principal entry is by a double flight of steps, which opens upon the second story. The area around and behind, is to be the site of the New Exchange; and it is subject of congratulation that the foundation-stone has been laid, and that there is now certainty of its being erected. It is to be finished early in 1829; we regret that it cannot form one of the ornaments of our work.\*

---

\* We have considered it advisable to retain this article as it was originally written; and have merely to add, that the New Exchange Buildings have been erected on a most splendid scale, and that alterations are intended to be made on the front of the old Royal Bank, so as that its appearance may correspond with the exterior of the new buildings behind. We are still, therefore, unable to give the View which we announced in the prospectus to this edition.





DRAWN BY J. FLEMING

VIEW OF GEORGETOWN, N. C.

*from the East*

ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SWAN

This species is a small, slender, brownish  
insect, with a body length of 1.5 mm. It has a  
dark brown head, with a small, dark brown  
spot on the vertex. The body is covered with  
a fine, brownish, granular texture. The legs are  
dark brown, with the hind legs being slightly  
longer than the fore legs.

The antennae are long, with the first segment  
being the longest, followed by the second and  
third segments.

The wings are small, with the fore wings being  
slightly larger than the hind wings. The wings  
are covered with a fine, brownish, granular  
texture.

The body is covered with a fine, brownish,  
granular texture. The legs are dark brown,  
with the hind legs being slightly longer than  
the fore legs. The antennae are long, with  
the first segment being the longest, followed  
by the second and third segments.

The body is covered with a fine, brownish,  
granular texture. The legs are dark brown,  
with the hind legs being slightly longer than  
the fore legs. The antennae are long, with  
the first segment being the longest, followed  
by the second and third segments.





## GEORGE'S SQUARE.

---

THIS spacious square, which is the largest in the city, was originally laid out in 1787. The houses on the north side form a very grand range, consisting of two rows of buildings, three stories high, separated by North Hanover-Street. The houses which flank each row, are decorated with fluted Corinthian pilasters, and terminated above by balustrades, on which are placed elegant vases. The eastern side of the square consists of an uninterrupted row of good plain houses with double flights of steps in front. The southern side is rather handsome, the houses are of good height, and have a neat exterior appearance, although possessing nothing of the grandeur of the north. Of the western side, however, the less that is said the better : it has more the appearance of a range of soldiers' barracks or a cotton-mill, than any thing

else. It is very unfortunate that this square was not built on a uniform plan ; or, at any rate, that the other sides do not possess a portion of the grandeur of the north. As it is, the effect is considerably injured, and not at all equal to what it might have been. The interior of the square is very tastefully laid out with trees, shrubbery, and flowers, intersected by numerous gravel walks ; and in the centre it is intended to erect a light dome, supported on pillars, having under it a basin, with a *jet d'eau*, or cascade of water.\* In the middle of the south side of this area, opposite the head of South Hanover-Street, and thus seen up Miller-Street from Argyle-Street, a very fine monumental statue has been erected to General Sir John Moore, the much lamented hero of Corunna, one of Glasgow's dearest sons, and most boasted honours. The monument consists of a pedestrian statue of bronze, seven feet high, placed on a circular pedestal of Aberdeen granite, about ten feet high. Flaxman was the

---

\* We are happy in being assured that a similar improvement is to take place in the area of St. Enoch's Square ; and that, instead of the bare grass plat now presented, it is about to be laid out and decorated with shrubbery, in a manner worthy of the church which has recently been completed.

artist employed ; and he has produced a specimen of art, alike worthy of his own high genius, and of the sacred purpose to which it was to be devoted. The figure is standing upright, uncovered, with the right hand resting on the top of a sheathed sword. The awkward stiffness of our modern dress is finely concealed by the drapery of a military cloak, thrown gracefully around the person, and falling easily and naturally down. It is said to be an exceedingly correct likeness. General Moore was, we believe, born on the north side of the Trongate, a little east from the Candleriggs.

## ASSEMBLY ROOMS, &c.

11

---

THE Assembly Rooms, which form a very handsome pile of buildings with large wings, were erected in 1796, on the north side of Ingram-Street, occupying the whole space between South Hanover and South Frederick Streets, from designs furnished by Messrs. Robert and James Adam. The necessary funds were raised by subscription, in £20 shares, on the plan of a tontine. The front of the principal building exhibits two stories; the lower or basement one of which is rusticated, having very bold projections at the ends and in the centre. In this centre projection are three doors, which form the entrance to the rooms above. The elevation of the upper story is certainly very fine, and is said to have been a favourite one with the architects themselves. It, as well as that below, is divided into three compartments,



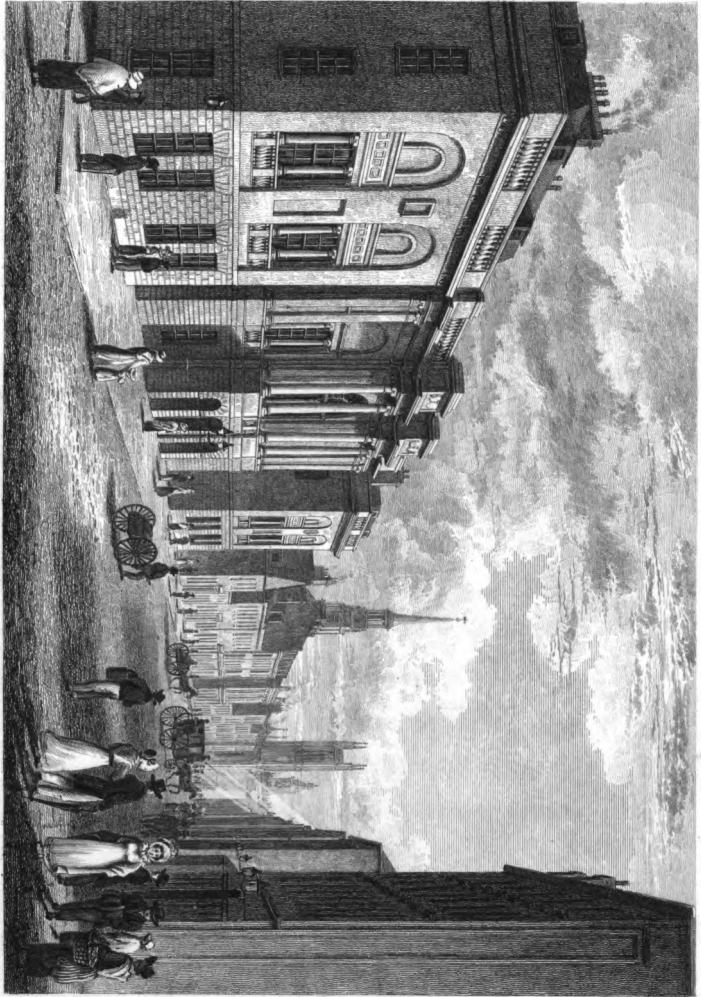


DESIGNED BY J. HICKING.

ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SWAIN.

# ASSEMBLY ROOMS &c.

*From the West.*







the central one of which is ornamented by four Ionic columns, two on each side of a large Venetian window, with an arched top, which is immediately above the principal door. The columns rise from the rustic projection below, above the two side doors, and support the projecting parts of the balustrade and entablature, which surmounts the building. On each side of this central compartment is a square-topped Venetian window ; and at each flank the projections display double pilasters of the same order with the columns.

The principal room, undoubtedly the finest in the city, is eighty feet long, thirty-five wide, and twenty-seven high ; and finished and ornamented in a very elegant and appropriate manner. Smaller dancing, card, supper, and other rooms, and every other necessary accommodation, are also contained in the building. The principal room is used for concerts and public dinners, as well as for assemblies. For the latter of these purposes no room could be better adapted, but for concerts, however elegant it may be, it is not at all fitted. Indeed, Glasgow possesses no public concert-room, in which the complete display of musical talent, often provided for our entertainment, can be effectively given.

The wings connected with the body of the building by ashlar screens, in which are gates of entrance to the back premises, were added in 1807. They are from designs by Mr. Henry Holland, are elegant, and in good keeping with the rest of the edifice.

Beyond the Assembly Room buildings, in the line of Ingram-Street, Hutcheson's Hospital is seen near the middle of the engraving. This splendid structure appears to much advantage from Hutcheson-Street, opposite the head of which it is situated. It was erected in 1803, by the Patrons of the Hospital, from designs by David Hamilton, Esq., and contains ample accommodation for the various purposes of the institution. The basement story is of rusticated work, from which arise in the centre two detached, and at each flank two engaged Corinthian columns. Behind these are three lofty windows which light the principal hall. Between the engaged pillars at each end of the building are niches in which are placed two antique statues of the founders of the institution.

The Hospital was founded by Messrs. George and Thomas Hutcheson, who, in the years 1639, 1640, and 1641, mortified certain lands and sums of money for the purpose; and to these original

donations, additions have been subsequently made by several benevolent individuals. A proportion of the funds is set apart for maintaining, clothing, and educating a specified number of poor boys; and another part of it is distributed in life pensions to decayed men and women above fifty years of age. About 200 men and women receive annual pensions of from £5 to £25; and there are at present about 80 boys, who are educated for four years. They are allowed, besides, a small pension of £3 per annum, to assist in their maintenance, and a complete suit of clothes. The total sum annually distributed is about £3000.

## THE TRADES' HALL BUILDINGS.

---

THE Trades' Hall buildings were erected in 1791, from designs furnished by Messrs. Robert and James Adam, and are situated on the west side of Glassford-Street, fronting Garthland-Street. They consist of a centre building of three stories, and two low wings of one story. The ground story is rusticated, and projects considerably in the middle, as well as at both extremities. In the middle projection the principal door opens, which is of the Venetian kind. Above the doorway is a large Venetian window, flanked on each side with two disengaged columns of the Doric order, resting on the central projection of the lower story, and supporting an entablature and pediment. The projecting extremities of the building have windows and ornaments of the Venetian kind, similar to the windows of the centre.



## THE INADEQUATE SOLUTION.

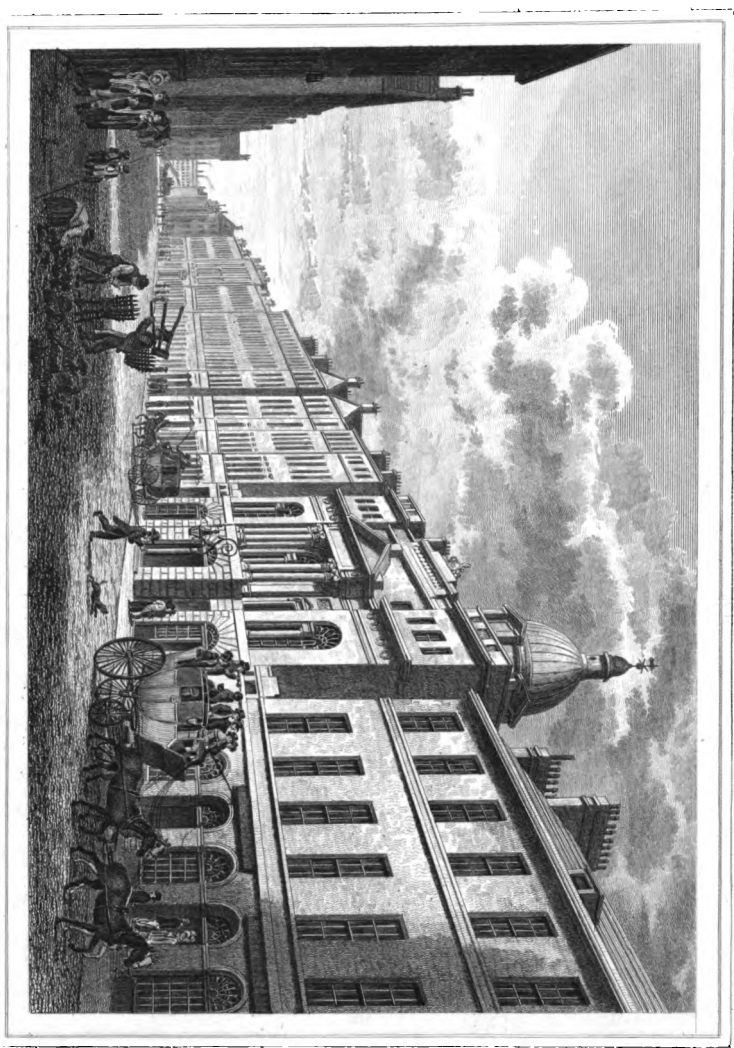
---

The building was to be constructed of brick, finished with a thin coating of marble by Messrs. Gutzwill and J. J. B. Smith, and to serve as the residence of the school board, a meeting place for the trustees.

The school board, however, had other ideas. They considered the building of no use at all, and the building of one story. The ground

was to be built on the projects considered in the middle, and thus as both center piece. In the center of the plan the principal door was, which was to be a double door. Above the door, a large Venetian window, flanked on each side with two slender, gold columns of the Doric order, and supported by a central arch of the lower story.

The central arch of the lower story was supported by a central arch and pointed arch, and by a large entrance of the building, by a series of columns of the Venetian order, and by the columns of the centre.



DESIGNED BY J. WILSON.

ENGRAVED BY J. WILSON.

GLASGOW, AND GLASGOW STREET,  
from the North.





Above the second or principal story, is a third but low story ; and along the top of the building runs a balustrade, interrupted in the centre by an ornamental tablet, on which rests the city arms, carved on stone in an oval shield, supported by two female figures. Over the centre of the building runs a circular fabric, supporting a graceful leaded dome, terminated by a turret cupola and vane. Notwithstanding the fame of the architects who designed this building, and that its ornaments are, taken individually, graceful and chaste, the general effect is not such as can be either praised or passed over without observation. It seems very much as if the various ornaments and details which the front exhibits, had been intended for a larger space than the front of this building affords. We are not aware of the fact, but it strikes us as very probable that the building was erected of a less size than had been in the contemplation of the designers—for the numerous ornaments displayed must, we should think, have been meant to relieve a more extensive façade than is here presented. The Hall, which occupies the whole extent of the lower story, is a very splendid room, seventy feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and twenty-four feet high ; the roof rising in the

centre into a magnificent dome. The walls are ornamented with pilasters, an enriched entablature, and other appropriate decorations. Portraits of various persons connected with the Trades' House, or who have made donations to it, are hung around; and in particular, may be mentioned, a very fine, full-length portrait of Convener M'Tyre, by Chester Harding, Esq., of New York, which has been recently put up. Tablets containing the names and designations of the Conveners of the Trades' House, from 1605 to the present day, are placed between the pilasters on the walls. The other parts of the building are fitted up for committee rooms, shops, &c. Immediately behind the principal buildings, are others erected within the last few years, in which the Trades' Free School has very convenient accommodation.

Glassford-Street, the line of which is seen in the engraving, was opened in 1793. It is not of great extent; but has a neat and rather elegant appearance; and has been lately much ornamented by the range of buildings erected at its south-west extremity, where it joins the Trongate, by the Ship Bank Company, for the accommodation of their establishment. In the engraving, not only the line of Glassford-Street is seen, but that of

Stockwell, which proceeds south from the Tron-gate, opposite the termination of Glassford-Street, to the river, where it is met by the old Bridge. Garthland-Street, which runs from Glassford-Street to Hutcheson-Street, immediately opposite to the Trades' Hall buildings, was opened in 1793. Had this street been wider, the front view which is obtained of these buildings, would have been very much improved.

## ST. DAVID'S CHURCH AND INGRAM-STREET.

---

THE North-West or Ramshorn Church, a plain building, with a very uninteresting tower, having become insufficient, was taken down in 1824; and St. David's Church, one of the most beautiful in the city, has been since erected on its site. This building was from designs by Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson of Birmingham, who, though they were restricted in the extent, and even in the shape of the building, have displayed much taste and judgment in all its parts and proportions. It is in the form of a cross, which was that of the old building, it having been found necessary, from local circumstances, to retain the precise shape and dimensions of the former building. So far as we are able to judge, it does not appear that the architects have adhered to one style of Gothic



ST. DAVID'S CHURCH AND INCURVED  
SCHOOL.

---

THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF St. David's Church is a plan of a church with a very interesting tower, the design of which was taken down in 1854; and St. David's Church is one of the most beautiful in the city, the tower being erected on its site. This building was first designed by Moses Hilman and is the work of Mr. Ingham, who, though the tower remained in the infant, and even in the stone of the building, have displayed much taste and judgment in all its parts and proportions. It is in the form of a cross, which was that of the old building, it having been found necessary, from the same reason, to retain the precise shape of the old building, and not to alter it. So far as we are able to judge, it does not appear that the architects have adhered to one style of architecture.



DESIGNED BY J. KNOX.

ENG'D BY JOSEPH SWAN.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH AND ST. MARTIN'S STREET,  
from Cannon Street.



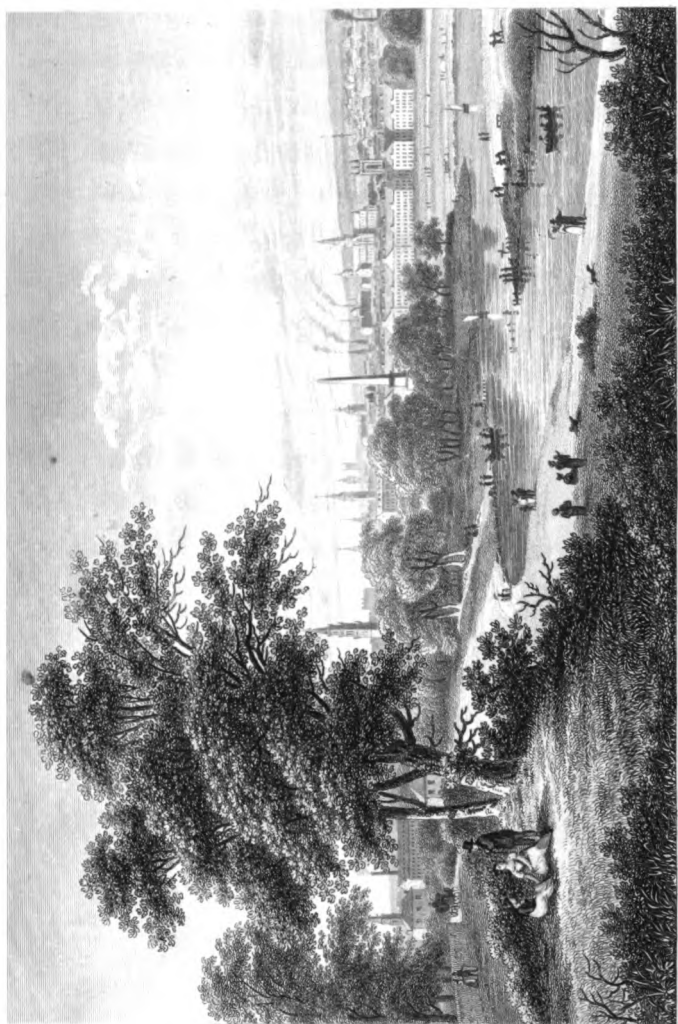


architecture; and we are inclined to think they have adopted a mixture of the perpendicular and decorated styles. Certainly, however, the general effect of the building is very fine, its details peculiarly beautiful, and its proportions perfectly just and symmetrical. The front of the church is adorned with embrasures and pinnacles; and the windows are ornamented with mullions and tracery of the most light and graceful character. The tower, which is one hundred and twenty-feet high, is constructed so as to contain a complete ring of bells, and is ornamented in a manner similar to the front of the church. We regret that we cannot bestow the same commendations on the interior of this edifice. It is not, we believe, defective in point of accommodation or convenience; but it is impossible to conceal that its arrangements are neither in style nor character at all equal to, or in harmony with, the exterior. Beneath the church there is a vaulted cemetery, which is said to be one of the most complete for its size of any in the kingdom. The roof is constructed with groined arches, supported by pillars of cast-iron: and light and air are admitted by small Gothic apertures, in the basement of the building. Had the site of the present church been

chosen farther back than that of the old one, and thus a greater area been opened up in front, it is unquestionable that the present building would have appeared to much greater advantage than it now does ; but respect for the ashes of the dead prevented that being done, and respect for this motive forbids censure.

Ingram-Street, which was opened in 1781, runs nearly east and west, parallel to the Trongate and George's Street. It is of considerable length, spacious, having lofty dwelling-houses on both sides, and is ornamented, besides St. David's Church, with two other very beautiful public buildings—Hutcheson's Hospital and the Assembly Rooms. The western extremity of the street is very finely terminated by the Royal Bank, and we believe it is intended to improve the eastern, by carrying it through to the High-Street.





DRAWN BY J. KRUX.

ENGRAVED BY JOSEPH SWAN.

WILSON'S GOLF AND GROUND.

*From Little Gowan.*

## GLANKOV, FROM 1971 TO 1972.

The scenery around Glasgow is not of a romantic character; nor does it present any of those sublime and awe-inspiring features which distinguish parts of Scotland, excite the imagination, and astonish the stranger, and draw forth those feelings which inspired the imagination of our great poets, and her sons of song. The rugged craggy rocks does not rise, majestic, upon the mountains mantling their high peaks in the evergreen forest, whilst he pours his silencing waters into the peaceful valleys; nor does he, in majestic forest oak, which has stood in undiminished grandeur a thousand years, or which has seen the lightning of heaven, and the



## GLASGOW, FROM LITTLE GOVAN.

---

THE scenery around Glasgow is not of a romantic character ; nor does it possess any of those sublime and awe-inspiring features, which, in other parts of Scotland, excite the wondering admiration of the stranger, and have for so many centuries inspired the imaginations alike of her heroes and her sons of song. The “genius of the storm” does not here descend upon the mountains, mantling their lofty heads in his misty garment, whilst he pours his devastating torrents into the peaceful vallies ; rends from the earth the rooted oak, which has stood the viscissitudes of nearly a thousand years ; or scorches and blasts it with the lightnings of heaven. Here are no huge inaccessible rocks, in which the eagle may build his eyry, and whence he may, with undazzled



eye, wing sunward his venturous way ; no deep glens, peopled with the spectres of ancient times ; nor forest glades, the favourite haunts by moonlight of the fairy queen and her midnight revellers. Strangers, therefore, who visit Glasgow vaguely impressed with the glowing descriptions of the poets and romance writers of Scotland, are frequently not a little surprised at the difference which they find between what they behold and what they anticipated. Instead of the wondrous objects with which their fancies had clothed the land, they find a tranquil embanked river, bearing on its broad and silent bosom the treasures of commerce and manufactures to and from the most remote parts of the habitable globe. On its banks are seen sunny slopes and verdant meadows, lands richly cultivated and finely wooded, while over the whole are scattered numerous villas and country-seats, showing the wealth of the owners, and the rich produce of commercial and manufacturing industry. Indeed, a considerable portion of the scenery around Glasgow, instead of fulfilling his high-raised hopes, must often recal to the mind of the wanderer some happy scene he may have left behind him in rich and merry England.

Little Govan is situated on the south bank of the river Clyde, nearly a mile above the city. It is a beautifully secluded place, and seems to possess much of the character we have just been attributing to the country in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. The lands are in a very high state of cultivation; and all around are numerous old umbrageous trees, giving shelter and beauty to the scene. The view of the city from hence is but limited; but it receives a considerable increase of interest from the various intervening objects which meet the eye. The graceful bend of the river; the boats which from time to time are seen skimming its smooth surface, like winged creatures; the Green, at once the boast and the pride of Glasgow; and the classic pillar erected by her citizens to the memory of the immortal Nelson, which seems to pierce the sky: these, the scenery around, and the distant city, form together a picture which the artist may copy, but, however imaginative, can hardly amend.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Little Govan lie the lands of Polmadie, on which stood in former times a charitable institution, called the Hospital of Polmadie. This hospital was one of very ancient date; and from an old

document, a copy of which is given by Gibson, in the Appendix, No. 14, to his History of Glasgow, it appears to have been an establishment of considerable importance, consisting of both poor brethren and poor sisters; to have been governed by a master; and under the superintendence of the Bishops of Glasgow. The document alluded to is a Precept by Matthew, Bishop of Glasgow, dated 10th May, 1891, requiring the Master and Brethren of the Hospital to admit Gillian Waugh "as a sister and portioner of the said house in all time coming;" "wherefore we command you," says the Bishop Glendining, "that you give unto her the whole rights and privileges of a sister used and wont; and that you cause her to be justly and reasonably satisfied and paid yearly as they become due in time coming, during all the days of her life, so that the said Gillian may have no just ground to complain of your neglect." This precept is dated from "our Manor of Lochwood." It is known that the magnificent Bishop Cameron, who was elected to the Episcopate in 1426, had a country residence at this place, where he died. The circumstance of Bishop Matthew Glendining also residing there a considerable

time previous, affords reason to presume that the Bishops of Glasgow had a country residence at Lochwood.

Polmadie was one of the Prebends of the Cathedral of Glasgow, and it has been thought that the Bishop had at one time a country-seat there. There is, however, no evidence of this; but "some vestiges of religious houses"\* remained in 1793. The parishes of Govan, Cathcart, and Rutherglen meet in this neighbourhood; and there appears to have been at one time some doubt as to which parish the lands of Polmadie belonged. They are now generally considered to be in the parish of Govan; yet, in Ainslie's map of Renfrewshire, they are delineated as being in the parish of Cathcart. Had this been correct, these lands would not even be in Lanarkshire, but in the Shire of Renfrew. This uncertainty not only as to the parish, but the county in which the lands were situated, gave rise, it is believed, to a popular saying, at one time very common in this part of the country—"out of the world into Polmadie." The name is supposed by some to be

---

\* Stat. Acc. vol. V. p. 541.

derived from the Latin *poma Dei*, “apples of God,” a hyperbolical mode of expression, rather too common in Catholic times, in the present instance allusive to the excellence of the fruit grown on these peculiarly fertile lands.

# INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Achaius, (John) first Bishop, ....	18	East Indies, commerce with, .....	32
Alexander II., Charter granted by, ..	21	Edward I. worships in the Crypt	
Aqueduct Bridge, .....	182	of the Cathedral, .....	97
Archbishopric established, .....	22	Elphinston, (William) first pro-	
Archiepiscopal Palace, .....	68	moter of commerce, .....	24
..... taken pos-		Exchange, New, .....	202
session of by Earl Percy, .....	70	Exchange, Old, .....	122
..... besieged by			
the Earl of Arran, .....	73	Famine in Glasgow, .....	25
Argyle-Street, .....	126	Fair first established, .....	20
Arns Well, .....	191	Fires in Glasgow, .....	25, 129
Assembly Rooms, .....	206	Fir Park, .....	55, 60
		Foot Pavements first laid, .....	130
Barony Church, .....	66	Forth and Clyde Navigation, ....	179
Black Friars' Church, .....	115	Franciscan Monastery established, 22	
Blythwood Place, .....	190		
Boyd, (Rev. Zacharias) bust of, 105		Garthland-Street, .....	213
Bridgegate, .....	148	Gas Works, .....	36
Broomielaw Bridge, .....	156, 167	George's Square, .....	203
Broomielaw Quay, .....	169	Gibson, (Walter), exports herring, 26	
Buchanan-Street, .....	195	Glasgow, historical sketch of, ....	13
Burgh Court, .....	142	..... derivation of name, .....	ib.
Butts, Battle fought at the, .....	74	..... erected into a Regality, 23	
		..... commerce and manufac-	
Cameron, Bishop, .....	22, 76	tures of in early times, .....	24
Campbell, Thomas, .....	51	..... manners of inhabitants of, 37	
Carlton Place, .....	153	..... population of, .....	51
Carriage, (Private) first intro-		Glassford-Street, .....	212
duced, .....	131	Glendining, Bishop, .....	220
Cathedral, .....	83	Gorbals, .....	153, 157
Catholic Chapel, .....	163	..... Chapel, .....	159
Chemical Manufactories, .....	35	..... Church, .....	155
Choir of the Cathedral, .....	101	Govan, Little, .....	217
Clyde, River, improvements for		Grahame, (James) author of "The	
deepening, .....	175	Sabbath," .....	50
Clyde-Street, .....	161	Green, Public, .....	134
Cochran-Street, .....	190	Guild (Dean of) Court, when	
Coffee-Room, .....	123	held, .....	143
College Church, .....	115		
Cotton Manufactures, .....	33	Henry VIII. ratifies a Treaty	
Cromwell, Glasgow visited by, ...	25	with James IV. in the Choir of	
Cross Steeple, .....	125	the Cathedral, .....	102
Crypt of the Cathedral, .....	93	High Church Burying-Ground, ..	57
		Howie, (John,) dragged from the	
Darien Expedition, .....	25	pulpit of the High Church, ....	44
David I. founds Bishopric, .....	18	Hunterian Museum, .....	118
Dominican Monastery established, 21		Hutcheson's Hospital, .....	208

	PAGE		PAGE
Infirmary, Royal, .....	62	Prisoners in Jail, number of, .....	140
Ingram-Street, .....	216	Property, comparative value of, .....	181
Jail, Public Offices, &c., .....	188	Rae, (Bishop) erects Old Bridge	
James IV. ratifies a Treaty with		at his own expense, .....	145
Henry VIII. in the Choir of		Ram's Horn Church, .....	129
the Cathedral, .....	102	Royal Bank, .....	201
Jury Court, .....	141	Russell, (Jerome) his martyrdom, 58	
Justice of Peace Court, .....	143	Sheriff Court, .....	141
Justiciary Court, .....	140	Shiels, View of the City from the	
Kennedy, (John) his Martyrdom, 58		Farm of, .....	165
Kentigern, (St. Mungo) founds a		Ship Bank Buildings, .....	212
church in Glasgow about 560, 16		Spreull, (Mr.) his exertions for	
..... Tomb of, 96		deepening River, .....	177
Kirk-Session, punishments enacted		St. David's Church, .....	214
by, .....	44	St. Enoch's Chapel, .....	128
Knox, (John) Monument to, 55, 91		St. Enoch's Church, .....	197
Lamps, (Public) first introduced, 130		St. George's Church, .....	196
Laureston, .....	154	St. Vincent-Street, .....	190
Litigation, amount of, .....	144	Stockwell-Street, .....	213
Lochow, (Lady) her donations, ...	145	Theatre Royal, Queen-Street, de-	
Lunatic Asylum, .....	186	stroyed by fire, .....	199
Macfarlane Observatory, .....	106	Tolbooth, Old, ...	124
Malcolm IV., Charter of, .....	19	Town Hall, .....	122
Malt Kilns, early notice of, .....	20	Town's Hospital, .....	161
Markets, (Weekly) first held in		Trades' Hall Buildings, .....	210
Glasgow, .....	ib.	Tron Church, .....	132
Medical Journal, (Glasgow), ....	66	Trongate, .....	126
Merchants' Hall, .....	150	Turnbull, Bishop, .....	23
Mint-House erected, .....	21	University, .....	103
Moore, (Dr.) the Novelist, .....	50	..... originally founded by a	
Moore, (Sir John) Monument to, 204		Bull of Pope Nicholas V., .....	106
Musical Bells, .....	125	..... new Charter granted	
M'Tyre, (Convener) Portrait of, 112		by James VI., .....	110
Nelson, (Lord) Monument to, ...	137	Virginia Merchants, supercilious-	
Ninian, (St.) Hospital dedicated		ness of, in the early part of last	
to, .....	146	century, .....	48
Old Bridge, .....	145	Wallace, Battle with the English	
..... additions made to it, 147		in High-Street, .....	71
Percy, (Earl) defeated in High-		Wemyss, (Mr.) attacked going	
Street by Sir William Wallace, 71		to Church, .....	42
Pitt, (William) Statue of, .....	123	William III., equestrian statue of, 124	
Plague in Glasgow, .....	25	Wilson, Professor, .....	51
Polmadie, Hospital of, .....	221	William the Lion, Charter granted	
Port-Dundas, .....	179	by, .....	20
Port-Glasgow, .....	174	Young, Professor, .....	51











~~as/m~~  
N/-

